FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do. do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Just received, and for Sale,
50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 boxes Claret WINE,
15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

LOT on Maiden Lane, with a comfortable HOUSE and out Houses, suitable for a small family.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 7, 1840.

SUMMER RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THE subscriber will sell at public Auction, on Monday the 30th day of March instant, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M. a pleasant SUMMER RESIDENCE, Consisting of Dwelling and out Houses, and 82 acres of Land, more or less, situated on the Murchison Road, near the residence of John D. Eccles, and James Baker, Esqs.

Also, a Lot on North Street, containing one acre, more or less.

Also a Lot, corner Hillsborough and Moore streets, containing about ¾ of an acre. Terms at sale.
HENRY McLEAN.
Executor of H. W. Ayer, dec'd.
March 7, 1840. 88-2w.

GENERAL WOLFE.

MY celebrated Virginia Horse, GENERAL WOLFE, Colt of Eclipse, will stand this season at Fayetteville, Elizabethtown, Esquire McDaniel's, Mr. William Davis's on East side of Cape Fear, Mr. George Barksdale's, and at Mr. Marsh's, on West side of Cape Fear. He stands lower than any Horse of his blood in the Southern country, $8 12 45 payable 1st January, 1841. His Dam is of the best blood in Virginia, he is in this country by accident, and not for a mere speculation. Those disposed to raise Horses of good blood may not again have such an opportunity. His season commences at Fayetteville on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday next. He will be at each stand on the days appointed every two weeks.
JOHN W. POWELL.
Lower Pt. Robinson vs. N. C., March 5. 88-8w

NO COMBINATION.

Queensware, Glass and China.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
No. 79, Water Street, NEW YORK,

BEGS respectfully to inform his old customers and friends that he is now opening a complete assortment of Rich CHINA, Cut and Plain GLASS WARE and printed and common QUEENS-WARE which is offered on terms to suit the state of the times.

Being entirely disconnected with any combination for the support of high prices, the Subscriber will resume the manner of conducting his business, in which he was successful some years past in the old house of T. J. Brower & co., and hopes to receive the support of the former patrons of his old firm. In order to afford Goods at the lowest possible rate, it will be necessary to confine all sales exclusively to ——— or Short Credit. Virginia, North Carolina or Pennsylvania Funds received in payment for Goods. Merchants visiting the City are invited to call. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to.
JAMES A. TAYLOR,
79 Water St., near the Old Slip.
New York, March 2, 1840. 88-6w

JOHN HOPKINS offers for sale his splendid and new variety of DAHLIAS grown by himself last year, of 200 different shades and colors, at half the Northern prices.

Also a small assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds—his assortment of Peas is of superior quality. Likewise, a few thousand Morus Multicaulis Trees, or Cuttings—all of which can be packed and sent to any part of the State.
Address, JOHN HOPKINS,
North st., Fayetteville.
February 25 1840. 86-6w

Dahlias.

THE price of the Dahlias advertised by the Subscriber, is for a dozen roots of the best quality, and 18 different kinds, $6. For a dozen of the 2d quality, $3.
JOHN HOPKINS.
Fayetteville, March 10, 1840.

Notice.

ELOPED from this county, sometime during the month of January last, a Constable by the name of LEWIS MEARS, taking with him all the money that he had collected and had in hand belonging to those who had intrusted him with the collection of their money, and leaving his securities for the office he held, to make the deficit good; and also leaving a wife, with two small children, entirely dependant on her father, an old revolutionary soldier, and her other friends, for a support in life. Her marriage portion, consisting of servants, and near two hundred dollars in cash, with other property which her old father had given her, was all squandered away or turned into cash, which he took away with him when he left. The said Mears had been for some time speculating on Horses, which he usually bought on a credit, by giving security; and after driving them to, or near Wilmington, he sold them, as he states, on a credit. It is believed that the securities for the purchase of the Horses will have the money to pay in every case. The aforesaid Mears, after leaving here, was seen in Wilmington at a Billiard Table, where he was endeavouring to pass as Maj. Mears. He was next seen in Charleston, S. C., with some females of that place, taking rides in a carriage for which he paid $5 per day, but being seen and recognised in such company and style, he left Charleston, and has since been seen in Macon, Geo., where it is said he fully struts the dandy. Said Mears is about 25 years of age, hair rather light, spare made, rather above the medium height, genteel appearance, and very fond of talking. The above is to caution the public not to countenance him in any manner whatever, unless there are some who are willing to be duped by him.
J. W. LASATER.
Grove P. O., Chatham County, March 14, 1840. 89-tf.

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having, at the March Term, 1840, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of the late Barnum Beach, hereby notifies all persons having claims to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, and proved according to law; upon failure to do so, this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

Those who are indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and pay the same immediately.
JOHN H. COOK, *Adm'r.*

Further Notice.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of April, 1840, at the Store on Green street lately occupied by the deceased, I shall offer for sale, at Auction, all the Stock in trade, consisting of an extensive assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

Sole, Upper and Skirting Leather, Calf, Morocco and Seal Skins, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Varnish, Lasts, &c. &c. Also, at the same time the Store House will be either sold or rented for one year.

At the Dwelling House, on Saturday the 4th April, the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, together with other articles of personal property, among which are two Cows and Calves, &c.
JOHN H. COOK, *Adm'r.*
Fayetteville, March 3, 1840. 87-4w

Notice.

THE Subscriber cautions all persons against employing or making any contracts, or having any dealings, with his son THOMAS, as the law will be strictly enforced against any person who may have any such dealings with him. My reason for this notice is, that persons are in the habit of seducing him away from me, to ride races, &c.
THOMAS GRIMES.
Fayetteville, Feb. 29, 1840. 87-4w

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair Light Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper duty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c.,
together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.
C. J. O'KELLY.
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

Davies' Mathematics,
DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies:

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

B. E. DOLLARHIDE

WILL sell or lease 3000 acres of choice Mississippi LANDS. The lands are situated between latitudes 32 and 33, and in the counties of Choctaw, Winston, Kemper, Nashoba, Holmes and Washington. He has selected these lands, and now offers them upon the terms hereinafter mentioned. They constitute a body of lands not surpassed by any in the State of Mississippi, either in point of health, fertility, or beauty of surface.

TERMS.

Being desirous of having these lands put in cultivation as soon as practicable, he offers them to those who may be desirous of opening cotton plantations, upon the following terms and conditions:

He will give the use of either of the tracts lying in the counties of Choctaw, Winston, Kemper, Nashoba and Holmes, to any one who will settle thereon, for the term of three years gratis, and restricting the tenant to a quantity of land not less than ten acres to be put under cultivation.

At the end of three years, if the occupant desires to purchase, he may have the option to do so at a fair valuation of the land; if not, he will pay for a cotton gin, should one be erected on the place, at a fair valuation.

The tract of land lying in Washington county, is situated on a Bayou, known as Musketoe lake, one mile west of the Yazoo river, and a few miles above the head of Honey Island, and within one mile of a landing on the Yazoo river, called Sims' landing. This tract contains 640 acres and is alluvial soil, and entirely free from overflow. This tract is not surpassed by any in the known world, either in point of soil or convenience to navigation. The principal growth is box-elder, large grape vine, dogwood and large cane; lands of the same quality and in the same neighborhood have sold, unimproved, for thirty dollars per acre. He will, to any slave-owner who will place on this tract of land any number of hands, pay one half of the cash valuation for said slaves, and receive from the owner of such slaves one half of the valuation for the tract of land; and in case the value of the slaves shall amount to more than the value of the land he will pay the difference; and if the value of the tract of land shall amount to more than the value of the slaves, he will place the overplus at interest for any period of time to suit the purchaser, should he wish to borrow it—the interest being annually paid—thus making each party the joint owner in the whole estate for the space of six years or more, as may be agreed upon; and at the end of the partnership, one of the partners may set a value upon the whole estate, which value the other shall give or take.

On either of the above mentioned propositions, he will permit to be opened, plantations on these valuable cotton lands, or he will dispose of them to suit purchasers, at the most moderate prices. Persons desirous of making proposals under the foregoing propositions will please address me at Clinton, Green county, Alabama.
January 1, 1840. 86-5wpd.

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

Red Clover Seed,

FOR sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.
February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

Nicholas Nickleby.

A NEW SUPPLY, just received. Also, Holland's Van Buren; Mammon, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.
JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sub Agent.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 82tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.
ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER—EXTRA.

THE N. JERSEY CONTESTED ELECTION.

To the American People.

We desire to call the attention of the whole country to the statement herewith exhibited as a report prepared and presented to the House of Representatives, by the minority of the Committee on Elections, to which was referred the contested election from the State of New Jersey; and we especially desire to call their attention to the novel, extraordinary, and appalling circumstances, which have driven us to the necessity of thus appealing to our fellow citizens, from one end of the Union to the other; and we do it with the confident assurance, that they will give to the subject that careful and unprejudiced consideration which its importance demands, and their own future safety and interests, imperiously require; that they will unite with us in the belief, which in the honest sincerity of our hearts we entertain, that the Government under which we live, must soon become worse than a Turkish despotism, unless the People, in the majesty of their strength, shall arise and rebuke the perpetrators of the outrage which has been committed on the Constitution of the United States, the laws of one of the sovereign States of this Union, and the rights of the great body of the people themselves.

We will not enter into a minute detail of the means by which five of the Representatives of the State of New Jersey, furnishing the highest evidence known to the laws of that State, that they had been regularly and constitutionally elected, were driven from their seats, previous to any investigation whatever, and denied all right to participate in the organization and proceedings of the House, and much less will we undertake here to pronounce upon the motives which led to this unparalleled proceeding.

We wish to take up this subject at another point, and let the country know what are the circumstances under which five other gentlemen from the State of New Jersey have been voted into seats in the House of Representatives, who have presented *no return, no credential, no colorable claim*; and this done when the members holding the commission of the Governor of that State, under the seal of that Commonwealth, were at home by leave of the committee, taking depositions to prove—what they had at all times averred they could prove—that they had received a majority of the *lawful* votes given at the polls.

The proceedings of the committee having charge of this subject, will be seen by reference to the report below, up to the time that the report of the majority of the committee was presented, and we now proceed to give a statement of what has since transpired.

But it must be remarked in advance, that the committee having determined that if an investigation was to be prosecuted behind the commissions of the Governor, every principle of equity and fairness required that there should be a thorough search into the *legal ity* of the votes given for each party, and finding that there was no sufficient testimony before them by which it could be ascertained for whom a majority of the qualified voters of New Jersey had cast their votes, such time was granted as the parties themselves deemed requisite to enable them to take such testimony as they might think advisable to establish their respective claims; and that, accordingly, the parties severally left Washington for the State of New Jersey, where they now are engaged in the prosecution of this work.

During their absence, and shortly after their departure from the city, (no *complaint* and no *application* coming from them to the House) the chairman of the committee submitted a proposition to have the documents relating to the contested seats printed for the use of the committee. This furnished a pretext for the introduction of another proposition, that the committee should be instructed to report *forthwith* which of the parties had received a majority of all the votes given at the election. After long debate, this was so modified as to require them to report upon the *lawful* votes, which expressly, as a matter of course, excluded all *unlawful* votes.

The subject went to the committee with a precipitation which we deem in a high degree exceptionable. The majority of the committee adopted a resolution directing all the votes given to be reported as *lawful*, under a most extraordinary mental delusion, that the instructions required it, because the committee were required to report *forthwith*. All efforts to have the testimony then before them examined were successfully resisted—reasonable time to the minority to report these and other facts to the House, denied. The report was prepared, presented, and received without delay, the title to which is well adapted to create the impression that the votes reported were all *lawful* votes, while the body of the report itself (which few comparatively of those who see the title will read) labors to excuse the committee for not ascertaining whether the votes were *lawful* or *unlawful*. A member of the minority of the committee attempted to explain the facts to the House. The Speaker decided that he was entitled to the floor. The majority of the House overruled the decision of the Chair, and refused him the privilege of speaking—the previous question demanded, all debate stifled. In the mean time, a counter report is prepared and offered to the House; they refused to receive it, and proceeded at once, wholly ignorant of what the testimony established, with a madness and blindness belonging to desperation only, to vote, by the entire strength of their party, that the non-commissioned members had received a majority of *lawful* votes, and were, therefore, duly elected, and entitled to occupy their seats as the representatives of the State of New Jersey; and while the public funds are to be freely used for the distribution of the report of the five administration members of the committee, private means are to be resorted to to distribute the report of the four minority members.

It is a circumstance not the least remarkable in this extraordinary case, that the individual members of the majority refused to recognise or adopt the reasoning of the report, but were entirely satisfied with the conclusions drawn from it, while the author of the report was equally well satisfied with his own reasoning, but could not adopt the conclusions, as evinced by his refusal to vote for the resolution based upon it, though present at the time.

For every *fact* here stated, we pledge ourselves to produce the proof whenever called on, either before the House or the country; they are facts on record, to be found on the journals of the committee and of the House.

And now, we ask by whom these five gentlemen have been elected? By the people of New Jersey, or by the friends of the administration in Congress? And have we said too much in characterising this proceeding as novel, extraordinary, and appalling? Have we done more or less than our duty as citizens of this republic, and as Representatives of the people, in thus calling your attention, emphatically, to this subject; in warning you of your danger, and in asserting the necessity of an immediate interposition of the majesty of the people at the ballot boxes, to correct such monstrous abuses in future?

It has been said, and was generally understood, that *the party* in power had in secret caucus, resolved on the necessity of admitting the administration claimants, to carry through some of the odious schemes of the present administration; still we hoped that, before they struck the final blow, they might be induced to listen to reason and to justice. We appealed in vain—their resolution was as determined as it was unjust; they voted, and succeeded, and that by a boasted majority of thirty.

How was that majority obtained? Only, because some of the members regarding the outrage as highly gross and violent, refused to vote, or continute to the formation of a quorum, for the adoption of a report and resolution not founded, as we all conceived, on the testimony of the case, and not warranted or justified by any consideration whatever.

A noble subject for boasting, truly. Let them make the most of it. It is a matter of pride to us, that we, at least, resisted it, and resisted to the last.

We feel that we have discharged our duty; if you are too indifferent to your own liberties to discharge yours, be it so—the consequences must fall partially on yourselves, but mainly on your posterity: but as citizens of this republic, we tell you we are mournfully apprehensive for the future, and that you may not think we are too grave and too solemn, on this vitally important question, we beg leave respectfully to invite your attention to proceedings in several of the State Legislatures, particularly those of N. Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia, and to the special message of the Executive of the last mentioned Commonwealth, and if all this does not arouse you to the importance of this subject, all further effort on our part will be vain.

But we will not permit ourselves to indulge in any apprehensions—we are not yet old enough—we have not yet come to that pass when those who are clothed with power for the protection of our liberties, can be sustained in such an encroachment on the rights of the people, either for the purpose of propitiating Executive favor on the one hand, or of perpetuating political power on the other.

We respectfully ask that our report, which those who should have acted upon it have refused to receive, (the first instance of the kind, as we believe, that has occurred in the Government,) may meet with that calm, temperate, and unprejudiced deliberation to which it is entitled from the importance of the question involved.

MILLARD FILLMORE.
JNO. M. BOTTS.
GEO. W. CRABB.
TRUMAN SMITH.

Washington, March 12, 1840.

THE SUPPRESSED REPORT

Of the minority of the Committee on Elections, on the New Jersey case, presented to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the U. States, March 10, 1840—*and, contrary to all precedent, excluded from the House, (its reception and reading being refused, with the previous question pending, and all debate cut off,) by a party vote on the 11th inst.*

The undersigned, being a minority of the Committee on Elections, to which was referred the New Jersey case, not concurring in the reasoning and conclusions of the report presented to the House by the chairman of that committee, in justice to themselves, and (what is of still higher importance) in justice to the State of New Jersey, and to representatives, beg leave to present to the consideration of the House the following report:

We regret very much that the report above referred to, should have been presented to the House so soon after it was adopted in committee, as to render it wholly impracticable for us to submit to the House at the same time our own views of the interesting and important subject before the committee, in the form of a counter report; and we also regret that our time and attention have been so much engrossed by the proceedings of the House, on this subject, since the principal report was submitted by the chairman, that we are now necessarily limited to such a statement of material facts connected with the question before the House, as is indispensable to a true understanding of its merits.

When the subject was first referred to the committee, the parties to the contest were severally notified that the committee was then ready to receive a statement of such facts in writing as they proposed to prove, together with any legal points they might think proper to submit to sustain their respective claims.

In pursuance of this suggestion, they made to the committee written communications, in which their views of the controversy and the grounds of their respective claims were fully developed; and which was in substance as follows: The commissioned members claimed the vacant seats under and by virtue of the commissions issued by the Executive of New Jersey; and insisted that if the committee should determine to go back of those commissions and to inquire into the merits of the election, they had a majority of the legal votes polled, and also a majority of the votes lawfully certified to the Governor.

The non-commissioned claimants admitted the authenticity of the commissions, but alleged that they received the greatest number of votes polled; that the Governor and Privy Council unlawfully refused to count the votes from the townships of Millville and South Amboy, for the reason that they were not included in the certificates of the clerk of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland; and that, had the votes of the townships been counted, the result would have been a majority in their favor. That the commissions being thus erroneously and unlawfully issued, were void.

The commissioned members alleged numerous frauds and illegalities in the election; some of which they insisted ought to set aside the polls; and others, invalidate the votes: such as excluding duly elected persons from officiating as judges of election; the determination of election officers to receive alien votes, and, in fact, receiving such votes, knowing that they were illegal; disregarding all challenges of illegal votes, and permitting persons, attempting to challenge, to be driven away by threats and violence; and fraudulently abstracting votes given for them, and substituting others for their opponents; and rejecting legal votes offered for them; and admitting illegal votes on the other side; and they also submitted to the committee a list showing about 230 illegal votes given and counted for the non-commissioned claimants, and three or four legal votes offered for the commissioned members and rejected. They also alleged that they expected to prove an extensive conspiracy among the friends of the opposite set of claimants, to perpetuate these frauds and obtain these illegal votes; that they had taken some evidence to establish said fact, but had been prevented from completing the proofs, because there was no law regulating the mode in which the same should be obtained, or giving compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses; and also because the friends of the non-commissioned claimants had persuaded witnesses not to attend for examination; and had prevented officers from taking depositions by intimidation and threats of public prosecution for so doing; and they asked further time, and the authority and direction of the committee to enable them to compel the taking of their testimony.

The non-commissioned claimants denied all knowledge of the alleged frauds and illegal votes; but stated that they had heard of some alien votes having been given at Millville, and admitted the fact; and also presumed that alien votes were given in other parts of the State; but believed that there were as many on the one side as on the other.

These statements were not completed and laid before the committee until the 23d day of January, and it was obvious from an examination of them, and of the resolution of the House referring the matter, that the committee must pursue one of two courses—that they must either make a preliminary report, awarding the vacant seats to one set of claimants, until the whole subject could be investigated, and the final right determined; or proceed to a full and thorough investigation of the subject, and decide upon the merits of the whole case at once.

Eight members of the committee out of nine were in favor of submitting a preliminary report, by which the vacant seats would have been filled; but they differed as to the basis on which that report should be founded. We entertained the opinion that it should be based on the legal returns of the only authority recognised by the laws of New Jersey, as authorized to grant the return—that being the highest *prima facie* evidence of an election that could be presented—and which it has ever been the practice of Congress, and of all other legislative assemblies, to treat as conclusive in the first instance. And, accordingly, one of our members submitted the following proposition:

Resolved, That this committee will now proceed to ascertain and determine who have the returns according to the Constitution of the United States and the laws of New Jersey, and will authorize them to occupy the contested seats from that State, until the question of ultimate right can be determined."

Other gentlemen of the committee, differing with us in opinion, thought that the Executive commissions should be entirely overlooked; and that it was the duty of the committee to proceed at once to ascertain which party had received a majority of all votes, good and bad, given at the polls; and were, therefore, entitled to the returns—and submitted amendments to that effect.

This view of the subject we deem utterly fallacious; but time will not permit us to enter into the argument. The consequences resulting from this novel doctrine, are well illustrated by the scenes of disorder and confusion which resulted from its application at the present session—scenes in a high degree discreditable to the House, and endangering the peace of the country, and which must greatly impair the confidence of all right-thinking people in the perpetuity of our free institutions.

Upon a careful examination of the laws of New Jersey, we ascertained that the Governor and Privy Council were mere ministerial officers, charged with a certain specified duty, plainly set forth, viz: to ascertain and determine which six of the persons voted for received the greater number of votes, according to the returns made by the clerks of the several counties of the State. That the individuals who were commissioned by the Governor of New Jersey as the Representatives of that State, had received the greatest number of votes thus returned according to law, was a fact not disputed or denied.

Finding this difference of opinion, however, to exist in the committee as to the basis of a report, the mover of the original proposition modified the same, with the view of reaching the sense of the committee; and merely proposed, in general terms, that a preliminary report should be made, designating the individuals who should occupy the vacant seats until the question of ultimate right could be determined: thus manifesting a disposition to have the seats filled, as the committee and the House might determine, according to their sense of justice and propriety. But, from an apprehension, as we presume, that they could not succeed in the untenable ground they had taken, that the report should be made favorable to those who barely obtained a majority of all the votes, legal and illegal, given at the election, the modified resolution was likewise resisted, and a substitute offered, which proposed to inquire who were entitled to be returned as members elect: evidently on the ground of good and bad votes; for when it was proposed to insert an amendment which would make the case turn on the majority of legal votes, such amendment was strenuously resisted, and carried only by the casting vote of the chairman. This resolution, as ultimately adopted, was as follows:

"Resolved, That this committee will now proceed to ascertain which five of the ten individuals claiming the five vacant seats from New Jersey, received a majority of *legal* votes, and therefore are duly elected members of the 26th Congress from that State, according to the Constitution of the United States and the laws of New Jersey."

Thus it will be perceived that the committee came to an early determination to investigate the ballot boxes, and ascertain who were entitled to the seats on the ground of having received a majority of legal votes; in which decision we acquiesced; and, although our opinions were unchanged as to the propriety of the views we had expressed, we determined to make no further effort to procure a result that, in our judgments, every principle of justice demanded.

We then proceeded to the consideration of another resolution offered by one of the gentlemen of the majority, which, as amended and ultimately adopted, is as follows:

"Resolved, further, That whilst in the opinion of this committee, the certificates of the Governor of New Jersey are *prima facie* evidence that those who hold them are entitled to seats, they are not conclusive evidence as to the ultimate right; and that such certificates, being contested, such right must depend on the majority of *legal* votes given in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of New Jersey."

On this resolution a division was called for, to wit: on the first branch as follows:

"Resolved, further, That whilst in the opinion of this committee the certificates of the Governor of New Jersey are *prima facie* evidence that those who hold them are entitled to seats, they are not conclusive evidence as to the ultimate right."

And those who have paid much attention to the progress of this question, both in the House and the country, will perhaps be somewhat amazed to hear that this proposition, for which alone we had contended in the House, and the defeat of which had caused a sovereign State in this Union to be deprived of five-sixths of her representation on the floor of Congress, and had excited the public mind in every part of the confederacy, met with the unanimous sanction of the committee.

The resolutions, as adopted, were communicated to all the parties engaged in the contest under the following resolution:

"Resolved, the foregoing resolution be communicated to each of the claimants to the vacant seats from the State of New Jersey, and that this committee will hear them at their committee room on the 29th day of January, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the subject of the measures which should be adopted to obtain the evidence applicable to the inquiry before the committee."

Accordingly, on the 29th of January, the parties appeared before the committee, and there was a likelihood that after fifteen days of time and labor spent by the committee before they could arrive at any conclusion, we should at once proceed, in pursuance of these resolutions, to ascertain which five of the ten individuals claiming seats had now a majority of legal votes, and were therefore duly elected members of Congress, when, very unexpectedly to the undersigned, the chairman of the committee moved a reconsideration of these resolutions, with a view to offer substitutes. They were reconsidered accordingly, again discussed, and laid on the table, and the chairman introduced substitutes which were amended, modified, and discussed, and were finally adopted, after two days of additional labor, and are as follows:

"Resolved, That the credentials of the Governor of New Jersey are *prima facie* evidence that they who hold them are entitled to seats, but, being questioned on the ground that all the votes polled were not counted, this committee will now proceed to inquire and ascertain who of the ten claimants for the five contested seats, received the greatest number of votes polled in conformity with the laws of New Jersey, at the late election for members of Congress in that State.

"Resolved, That all votes received by authorized officers acting in conformity with the laws, are *prima facie* legal: but it being alleged, and offered to be sustained by evidence, that pluralities were obtained by means of *illegal* votes and frauds perpetrated on the ballot-box, this committee will admit evidence as to the truth of these allegations, and inquire who of the claimants received the greatest number of legal votes in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of New Jersey, and therefore are entitled to occupy, as members of the 26th Congress, the five contested seats from that State.

"Resolved, That the adoption of the above resolutions does not preclude this committee from reporting the facts and testimony, with its opinions thereon, for the consideration of the House, at any stage of its proceedings that it may deem it expedient to do so.

"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be communicated to each of the claimants to the vacant seats from New Jersey, and that they be informed that the committee has reconsidered and indefinitely postponed the resolutions furnished them on the 28th instant, and that this committee will hear them at their committee room on Saturday, the 1st February proximo, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the subject of the measures which should be adopted to obtain the evidence applicable to the inquiry before the committee."

The parties accordingly met again in the committee room, and, after they were severally heard, the committee adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we will now take up the testimony which has been referred to this committee in the New Jersey case; and if, during the investigation of the subject, it shall be desired by either party to furnish additional testimony, that then the parties be allowed such reasonable time as may be determined by the committee, to take such additional testimony, in the manner prescribed by the laws of New Jersey relating to contested elections, unless the parties agree upon some other mode which may be sanctioned by the committee."

Thus it will be perceived that before a paper purporting to be testimony in this case was opened by the committee, it was resolved that *time should be allowed either party requiring it to take additional testimony*, with a view, as we supposed, of ascertaining the whole truth touching the merits of the election, and the only action of the committee under this resolution was to decide on the objections raised by either party to the competency of the testimony exhibited.

This resolution the committee adopted, without knowing how it would affect the interests of either party, or which should be the first to ask for time; for it depended on what portion of the testimony might be received, and what rejected on either side.

In pursuance thereof, the committee proceeded to hear objections and arguments on the competency of the evidence. Most of the testimony on the part of the non-commissioned claimants consisted of certificates and sworn copies of papers, the affidavits appended to which were *ex parte*, and *taken* without notice. And most of that adduced by the commissioned claimants, besides their commissions, consisted of depositions taken before State officers in New Jersey, upon notice to the opposite party. Numerous objections were taken to the competency of this evidence, but the undersigned felt no embarrassment in respect to any of them, except that which raised an inquiry as to the *sufficiency* of the notice of taking the depositions; there being no law of Congress or of the State, applicable to this case, directing the mode of taking evidence, the committee experienced great difficulty in finding any rule that would do justice to all concerned. The usage of the House, for many years, had sanctioned the practice of receiving depositions, in cases of contested election, taken on *reasonable* notice; but had not settled what was reasonable notice. The commissioned members indicated a willingness that, inasmuch as they were to return to New Jersey to obtain additional proofs, the committee should reject all testimony in respect to which there was much doubt, to the end that they might *retake* the evidence, and place the matter beyond dispute.

It is proper to state that this suggestion, made from motives of prudence, avowedly influenced the action of one of the undersigned, who voted for the exclusion of testimony which he would not have hesitated to receive if compelled to proceed at once, and dispose of the case on its merits. The chairman seemed disposed to take a liberal view of the subject, and to admit nearly the whole of the evidence on both sides; treating what we deemed objections to *competency* as mere objections to the *sufficiency* of the proofs: the effect of which was, with the aid of the other four members concurring in the report already submitted, to let in much the most important part of the testimony adduced by the non-commissioned claimants, though taken *ex parte*, and without notice. But when the testimony on the other side came under consideration, the same four members voted against its competency, though taken on notices, in some instances at least, ample and abundant; and it so happened that in consequence of the doubts of one of the undersigned, and the influence of a wish which he indulged to have the case cleared of all embarrassment by re-taking the evidence, much the most important part of the proof offered by the commissioned claimants was rejected, and the testimony before the committee was left in a very confused, imperfect, and chaotic state, and in such a condition as to render it, in the judgment of the undersigned, in a high degree unjust to make it the basis of their action either in the committee or the House for any purpose whatever.

When the committee had thus disposed of the questions of competency arising on the evidence before it, the commissioned members again renewed their application for further time, to finish taking their testimony; and again verbally stated to the committee the various difficulties which had prevented the completion of their proofs before the session of Congress. And this statement not being denied by the non-commissioned claimants, the committee, in consideration of those difficulties, and also in reference to the fact that much of the testimony adduced had been rejected in the manner above stated, deemed the request reasonable, and determined to grant it; and both parties being decidedly of the opinion that the testimony could not be taken before the second Monday of April next, the committee adopted a preamble and resolution as follows:

"Whereas the People of the State of New Jersey are at present deprived of five-sixths of their representation in the House of Representatives; and it being highly expedient that the decision of the question between the several claimants to the five con-

tested seats in the House aforesaid be made as speedily as practicable, consistent with a due investigation and deliberation, and J. B. Ayerigg, William Halsted, and others having made application to the committee for time to take further evidence to maintain their right to seats in said House, and the contestors having alleged that if the committee go into an investigation of the question of who received the plurality of legal votes, they desire time also to take testimony:

"*Therefore resolved*, That the chairman be required to notify the several claimants aforesaid that this committee will not proceed to a final decision of the question of ultimate right depending before them until the second Monday in April next, at which time the committee will report, the proofs to be closed, and will not receive any testimony taken by either of the parties after that time; but nothing in this resolution shall prevent the committee at any time before that day from taking up and deciding said case, if the parties shall declare themselves ready with all their testimony."

In justice to the chairman of the committee, it should be stated, that he indicated to the committee an anxious wish that the time allowed for the completion of the proofs should be abbreviated, with a view to bring the case, upon its merits, before the House, at as early a day as practicable; and three of the undersigned, in deference to the opinions and feelings of the chairman, co-operated with him in an effort to procure a reconsideration of the above resolution; which was defeated by the votes of the other members of the committee.

Nothing now remained to be done, but to carry out the original plan as exhibited in the said resolutions; and accordingly the following resolution was offered by one of the undersigned, and adopted by the committee.

"*Resolved*, That the parties to the contested election for the State of New Jersey be, and they are hereby, authorized to take the testimony of such witnesses as either of them may desire to examine, by depositions in conformity with the laws of that State in force at the time of taking any such testimony, on the subject of contested elections in similar cases: *Provided*, that the parties may, by any agreement under their hands, regulate the mode of giving notice, and other matters of form, at their discretion."

Soon after the adoption of these resolutions, the commissioned members left the city for the State of New Jersey, to finish taking their evidence, where they still remain. We did not anticipate, nor had we an intimation, from any quarter, that further proceedings in the case were contemplated, either in the committee or the House, until the expiration of the time allowed the parties to complete their evidence; nor are we willing to believe that the House would have adopted the resolution of the 28th of February, if it had known the situation of the case before the committee, or anticipated the construction which the committee would put on the resolution.

Nothing is more abhorrent to a well regulated mind, than the appearance of deception or treachery in the administration of justice. We will not, for the honor of our country, believe that the highest deliberative assembly in the land, acting as a judicial tribunal, and deciding, not only upon the rights of individuals, but also upon the rights of one of the sovereign States of the Union, will, for a moment, after these parties have been sent away in confident security that they were to have time to take their evidence, entertain the idea of taking up the case in their absence, and deciding it without a hearing, and with proofs on one side wholly incomplete. Such a procedure would be an example of injustice and perfidy so flagrant, and establish a precedent so pernicious, that it would hardly be respectful to this honorable body to give it a further examination.

At this stage of the proceedings (the parties having returned to New Jersey to complete their testimony,) the subject was brought before the House, and a strenuous effort made to instruct the committee to report *forthwith* who had received a majority of the votes given at the polls; and on a proposition to amend the resolution by inserting the word "*lawful*," so as to require the committee to report the *lawful* votes only, a long, earnest, and, to some extent, an angry debate arose; and, by the casting vote of the Speaker, the amendment was adopted; and the resolution was sent to the committee in the following form:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee of Elections be authorized to report to this House such papers and such of their proceedings as they may desire to have printed by order of the House, and that they be instructed also to report forthwith which five of the ten individuals, claiming seats from the State of N. Jersey, received the greatest number of *lawful* votes from the whole State for Representatives in the Congress of the United States, at the election of 1838, in said State, with all the evidence of the fact in their possession: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent or delay the action of said committee in taking testimony and deciding the said case upon the merits of the election."

A majority of the committee, paying no regard to absolute instructions of the House, *to report the* LAWFUL *votes*, decided that the introduction of the word "*lawful*" did not affect the original meaning of the proposition, and that the resistance it had encountered in the House from four of their own members, had no object in it but a perverse and obstinate determination on their part to oppose a perfectly harmless amendment; and they proceeded at once, without deigning to go into an examination of the testimony before them, to make a report on the whole number of votes given at the polls, lawful and unlawful, the men and the boys, the aliens and the citizens, without discrimination, and without stopping to inquire whether the elections were held in the manner prescribed by law, when they knew that allegations had been made and partially established that all these matters would be proven, and many of them, already proven by the testimony then before them, to change the result, at least in part, if they would have opened and examined it. But this the committee conclude, and labor throughout their report to prove, they were not authorized to do, because they were directed to report *forthwith* on the *lawful* votes, and that the effect of that omnipotent and *pungent word "forthwith,"* neutralized and nullified the word *lawful*, and rendered it perfectly nugatory; and that being required to report forthwith *the lawful votes*, they were of necessity compelled to regard all unlawful votes as lawful votes, and that that was what the House intended when, by a vote of 97 to 96, they determined to insert it.

Why, then, did these gentlemen themselves resist its introduction? It was precisely what they desired! It was exactly what they had struggled for in committee, and why did they not put the same construction on their own act in committee, when by the casting vote of the chairman it was then decided to insert the word *legal* under the same circumstances. Why did they not then proceed to ascertain who had received a majority of illegal as well as legal votes, and report that fact to the House? Only, we suppose, because that "*pungent word forthwith*" was omitted.

This branch of the report, we confess, we feel much difficulty in preparing, from an indisposition to say any thing that might bear the appearance of a want of a proper deference for the opinions of our colleagues; and yet, we have so little respect for the reasoning contained in that report, that we scarcely know how to characterise or treat it. We do not mean to impeach their motives or intelligence; but, at the same time, we are impelled to speak of it as the most extraordinary document that has ever come under our observation. Let us compare the resolution of the House with the report of the committee, and ascertain whether the instructions therein contained have been obeyed or disregarded.

By that resolution the committee were instructed to report forthwith, which five of the ten individuals claiming seats from the State of New Jersey received the greatest number of lawful votes, from the whole State, for Representatives in the Congress of the United States, at the election of 1838 in said State, with all the evidence of that fact in their possession: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent or delay the action of the committee in taking testimony, or deciding the said case upon the merits of the election." How has this position and absolute instruction been fulfilled? Was there a member of the body that did not feel and believe, on the introduction of the word lawful, that was so strenuously resisted, that the whole object of the mover of the original resolution and his friends had been defeated! Was there a member of the House who anticipated that within a few days from that time, without the examination of testimony, the committee would report that all the votes given at the election were lawful votes, because they were enjoined to report *forthwith*, when they were expressly required to report who received the greatest number of *lawful* votes only, from the whole State; and if there was no testimony before the committee to enable them to report forthwith, what they were required to report, why did they not state that fact to the House? Why did they not report, that the testimony is *incomplete*, and the parties to the contest are now, by order of the committee, at home, taking evidence to establish what you have instructed us to report? Why did they not give to that *pungent word "forthwith,"* its plain, common sense meaning as soon as practicable, without unnecessary delay? But, instead of that, it is made to control the whole resolution. What says the report:

"When the proposition to instruct was originally introduced as an amendment to the application with which the committee had come before the House, its intent was clear that a report should be immediately made of the names of those who had received the greatest number of votes at the last Congressional election in New Jersey. If any thing more was wanting to explain the meaning of this proposition, it is to be found in the *proviso* which was added, and which clearly indicated that the action which the House was moved to demand did not contemplate an interference with the course adopted by the committee for the *'taking of testimony, and deciding the case upon the merits of the election.'*"

And, yet, when the resolution is so altered as to require the committee to report on the lawful votes only, it means precisely what was intended before the amendment was adopted. Such a course of reasoning, we take for granted, cannot be satisfactory, either to the House or the country.

The report proceeds to say:

"At the same time, the committee cannot *entirely* (mark the word) *overlook* the word *lawful*, or strike that from the resolution which was inserted upon a contest so close as to require a casting vote for its decision."

Which casting vote may as well be ascribed to the chairman of the committee as to the Speaker of the House, for one vote counted as much as the other; and we would respectfully inquire whether the honorable chairman himself, who draughted that report, attached no importance to the insertion of the word *lawful*, at the time he voted for it.

The report goes on:

"There is but one other basis left, and that is the *prima facie* case upon the returns of the local officers of the several polls; and, the nature of the controversy taken into consideration, it can scarcely be doubted that to this basis the resolution looked."

But the very subject of the controversy before the House was, whether the resolution should look to that basis or not; whether it should look to the whole vote, or the *lawful* votes only; and it had been decided by the casting vote referred to, that it should look to the *lawful* vote only, and not to the whole vote given, as originally proposed by the resolution, and while the committee cannot entirely overlook the word "lawful," or strike it from the resolution, they find no difficulty in disregarding its plain import and meaning, and they report the very matter they were instructed by the House not to report, and this not from a desire to make such a report. (because five members of that committee had constantly refused to make a report based upon any such principle,) but in strict obedience to the instructions of the House. But, in addition to this *pungent word "forthwith,"* it is said the proviso qualified the meaning of the word "lawful." Now, the construction that we give to the proviso is, that it qualifies this word "forthwith," and was intended as a qualification of that word when first introduced. That is to say, that whilst you are required to report, forthwith, which five of these ten gentlemen received the greatest number of votes from the whole State, nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent or delay the action of the committee in taking testimony, or deciding said case upon the merits of the election. It appears to us that there can be but one opinion on this subject, that the proviso was intended as a qualification to the "forthwith" report to be made; and it is totally incomprehensible to us how the minds of the committee could have been drawn into the strange error, that the proviso was intended to qualify what, at the time *it* was written, constituted no part of the resolution.

The subsequent introduction of the word *lawful*, as we conceive, not only does, but was intended to qualify, control, and explain the whole resolution; it was an explanation of itself. But the committee have determined that the word forthwith," and the proviso, which were intended to be explained by the word "lawful," themselves explain the explanation, or, in other words, *nullify* and renders altogether nugatory, this most important and all-controlling explanatory amendment".

There is one view of this subject that is truly singular, however, and that is, that on the early part of the session, when the same facts were admitted before the House that are now reported by the committee, there was not a member of this body prepared to give the seats to those who received a majority of all the votes given, including the bad with the good. Why was the case ever referred to the committee? The House having refused to recognise those persons as members who have the legal commissions, and not venturing at that time to recognise those who had no returns, and only claimed that they had received a majority of legal and illegal votes, the whole matter was referred to a committee for investigation, under such circumstances as to indicate conclusively that those of this body who were in favor of going behind the commissions, contemplated an inquiry the most ample and comprehensive.

To this result the undersigned are led by a review of all the circumstances which have attended the House on this subject, from the commencement of the session, as well as by the flagrant injustice which will mark the contrary course, leading, with a haste unparalleled, to the decision of a great and important question in the absence of the parties, and contrary to the expectations which they had been authorized to indulge.

In order to bring this subject more fully before the House, the undersigned deem it proper to state, that immediately upon the assembling of the committee, under the resolution herein examined, the majority, without considering the proofs admitted to be competent, the tendency of which was to show that unlawful votes had been polled for non-commissioned claimants, settled "forthwith," the principles upon which the report should be made; and peremptorily instructed the chairman to add the votes of Millville and South Amboy to those counted by the Governor and Privy Council; thus resolving the duties of the committee into the solution of an arithmetical problem of the most simple character.

But there is an additional and most imposing fact which we desire to present for the consideration of the House, before they decide this important question.

At the moment the committee had the report under consideration, and before any vote was taken thereon, the chairman had in possession a sealed package of depositions, addressed to the Speaker of the House, to the care of the chairman, and endorsed "depositions in the New Jersey case," forwarded by the commissioned claimants; and which the majority of the committee refused to send to the Speaker, to the end that the same might be opened and taken into consideration in the decision of the question then pending in committee. On examination, we find that the said depositions establish and prove illegal votes cast for the non-commissioned claimants, which, added to other unlawful votes already proven, are sufficient to give one of the commissioned claimants [Mr. Stratton] his seat, on the ground of receiving a majority of lawful votes cast at the polls.

The following table will show how many illegal votes the commissioned members must prove (if the votes of Millville and South Amboy be added) to establish their right over their opponents to the vacant seats, viz:

Mr. Stratton	over	Mr. Kille,	31
Maxwell	"	Ryall,	59
Halsted	"	Dickerson,	117
York	"	Cooper,	135
Ayerigg	"	Vroom,	199

The proofs laid in the first instance before the committee would have established both Messrs. Stratton and Maxwell in their seats, had the same been in all respects competent.

The injustice of refusing to examine the new depositions is the more apparent from the fact that they were taken as substitutes for other depositions on the same subject, which had been rejected under circumstances herein before detailed. Their weight and effect is greatly enhanced by the fact that the contesting party was present and cross-examined the witnesses.

The undersigned made strenuous efforts to induce the majority of the committee to strike out the word *"lawful"* wherever it appears in their report as qualifying the word *"votes,"* so that the language of the report might correspond with the principle on which it is based, and thus all misapprehension, either by the House or the country, be excluded; and also, to induce the majority to insert a clause in their report to indicate opposition to it in the committee, and to grant us time for the exposition of our views through the medium of a counter-report, but their efforts proved wholly unavailing.

We have said enough, we trust, to establish the propriety of having the report of the committee recommitted, that the instructions given may be literally and faithfully obeyed.

With this statement of facts, to sustain which we respectfully ask for the printing of all the documents, we leave the case to the House; and, if it be contemplated to make a report, submitted under such circumstances, the basis of any action that will compromise the rights of either of the parties in this controversy, be beg leave, as members of the committee, as Representatives of the people, and, in behelf of the sovereign States of this Union, to protest against what we conceive a most indefensible and unlawful proceeding.

MILLARD FILLMORE,
JNO. M. POTTS,
GEO. W. CRABB,
TRUMAN SMITH.

Washington, March 10, 1840.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, March 18.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER.

The British Queen, which left Bristol on the 2d instant, was telegraphed this morning about 8 o'clock, having made her passage in less than sixteen days.

Her political news is of interest, as it relates to France and the East. Commercial matters are without much change. Flour has improved; this will strengthen prices here. Cotton is a shade lower. This is calculated to sink prices here, already low, still lower. Money is abundant in England, which was to be expected.

The uneasy relations between Great Britain and the United States as to the N. E. Boundary, had been rendered more so by the difficulties now growing up in China. "If the course we pursue," says the London Shipping Gazette, "in the dispute with China be found to be injurious to American commerce, there are elements already at work of a character sufficiently inflammable to render them not over fastidious or punctilious at finding out some real or imaginary line of distinction to be drawn between our proceedings and the French blockades in South America. We question, therefore, if we are ever and above secure against being involved in a quarrel with the United States, if we proceed to the blockade of the ports of the Celestial Empire without declaring war. At all events, it will be wise in ministers to act with circumspection, and weigh well the probable consequences, before they are so far committed that they cannot retreat without a sacrifice of principle."

The Liverpool Chronicle in speaking of the N. E. Boundary, says:—"Nothing, hitherto, in the character or conduct of Mr. Van Buren has given evidence of a desire to foment hostilities with this country. Indeed, since his elevation to the Presidential Chair, the very opposite has been exemplified. All his proceedings with respect to the vagabond "sympathizers" during the Canada outbreaks, were marked by good faith and friendly feeling. He is known to have contracted strong friendships during his residence in this country, and the reception which his sons experienced in London last year, points to the conclusion that they still continue." "The commissioner, it adds, appointed by the British government to survey the disputed territory, returned from his mission two months ago and as the question is one which admits of no delay, it is time, we think, that parliament and the country should know something of the result.

Buonaparte Family.—Several members of Napoleon's family are at present in London. On Tuesday Prince Louis Napoleon entertained at dinner, in Carlton gardens, his two uncles, Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, and Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia; and his cousin Prince Lucien Murat, son of Murat, ex-King of Naples. The other guests were several distinguished officers of the French army under Napoleon.

France.—The French papers contain the following important intelligence:—"The Due de Nemours's dotation was negatived. Several of the Ministers declared that the Cabinet would immediately resign.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The *Moniteur Parisien* says:—"After the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies all the Ministers placed their resignations in the hands of the King."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Feb. 28.

There has been a tolerable attendance of the trade this week, and have been met freely by holders, without making any concession in prices, the market remaining as at the close of last week, dull and cheerless. The sales to-day are about 3000 bales of all kinds. Speculators have taken 1350 bales of Am. and 100 Surat. The import this week is 7509 bags and the sales are 24,690 bags. Prices as follows—280 Sea Islands 11¼d a 25d; 20 stained do 7d a 9d; 5140 Upland 5¾d a 6¼d; 12 939 New Orleans 5¼d a 8⅝d; 1260 Alabama 6¾d a 6¾d.

How to end the War.—In looking over the proceedings of Congress last week, we find that a resolution was proposed to the House by Mr. Tillinghast, of Rhode Island, that there be a reward offered for every Indian who shall be taken alive in Florida and presented to some military post of our government, and a sum also for every Indian man or woman of a hostile tribe who shall give up himself or herself. This is approaching the subject in a very commercial manner, making the whole war "a fair business transaction," and we see no good reason for doubting its success. The Indians would give themselves up, without doubt, and secure the bounty, and perhaps do the same thing half a dozen times. The resolution, whether proposing a practicable or impracticable measure, is a keen satire upon the General Government for its shameful waste of blood and treasure in the swamps of Florida. Half of such a failure ought to ruin any administration in the world.

United States Gazette.

Unparalleled.—Several travellers who passed over the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road a few days ago, reached New York in 7 days from Cuba. They had 4 days passage from Havana to Charleston; and 3 from Charleston to New York; on the Wilmington and Weldon Road.

Wilmington Advertiser.

The following embraces as fair an offset to an administration argument as any that we have met with lately.

The abolitionists oppose Martin Van Buren, and so do the Whigs; therefore the Whigs are abolitionists.—*Southern Democrat.*

A painter can draw, and so can a horse; therefore a horse is a painter.—*Louisville Journal.*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Agreeably to notice, a very respectable number of the Republican Whig party of this County and Town convened at the Town Hall on Saturday the 21st inst. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Solomon B. Council, Esq., Chairman, and William McMillan and Benj. W. Robinson, Secretaries.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting,

On motion, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Esq., Dr. Benj. Robinson, and Messrs. Arch'd McLeran and Christopher Munroe, were constituted a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, for consideration. Whereupon, the subjoined Report was presented, and unanimously adopted:—

Your Committee respectfully report the following Resolutions for the consideration of this meeting:

Resolved, That the harmony now prevailing among the opponents of the present administration, is highly cheering to the friends of the constitution and the laws, and calls loudly for increased exertion.

Resolved, That the present distressed situation of our country is truly alarming, and has, in the opinion of this meeting, been produced by the impracticable schemes of the present administration, and its total disregard of the well known and well defined principles of the law and the constitution.

Resolved, That in support of this opinion we submit the following facts:

1. The attempt to force upon the people *an exclusively metallic currency*, which is not only impracticable, but ruinous, calculated only to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

2. The attempt on the part of the Executive to obtain the absolute control of the public money, thereby creating a *Treasury Bank*, separating the interests of the government and its officers from the interests of the people—and increasing the patronage of the President, which is already truly alarming.

3. The avowed determination to *destroy credit*.

4. The avowed determination to *Reduce the wages of labor*.

5. The avowed determination to *Reduce the value of Property*.

6. The avowed determination to *Destroy Paper Currency*.

7. But not content with making these deadly thrusts at the *Currency, Credit, Confidence, Labour* and property, they have given a vital stab to the constitution, by depriving a sovereign State of her *legal* representatives in Congress, and substituting others not presenting the *legal* certificates of their election.

Resolved, That labouring under these evils, which are daily accumulating, we would prove recreant to our duty, to ourselves, and to posterity, to remain silent spectators of our ruin. We therefore condemn, in the most decided manner, the conduct, policy, and motives of the pres nt administration as disastrous, corrupt, and impure, and will spare no exertions, consistent with our duty as citizens and as men, in overthrowing an administration, *so regardless of right*, and so reckless of principle.

Resolved, That the nomination of William Henry Harrison of Ohio, and John Tyler of Virginia, for President and Vice President, and of John M. Morehead, of Guilford county, for Governor of this State, meet with our hearty concurrence, and that we hail with pleasure the cheering prospect of their election; and from their sterling integrity, well-tried patriotism, and unwavering devotion to correct republican principles, we may confidently expect *obedience to the law, and a faithful exposition of the constitution.*

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed Convention to be held in Rockingham, on Tuesday, the 21st day of April next, for the purpose of appointing an Elector for this District, and that we will appoint 27 delegates thereto.

Resolved, That in order to give effect to our exertions in the cause of republicanism, and insure concert of action, a *Standing* Committee, to consist of 100 persons in the county of Cumberland, be appointed, with authority to fill all vacancies that may occur, and to select from their own body a Committee of Vigilance, to consist of 15 persons.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Young Men of this county, and of all other counties in the State, of the Republican Whig Party, to form themselves into associations for the diffusion of political information and advancing the progress of true republican principles.

The following Delegates were appointed in pursuance of the 6th resolution, viz: Messrs. John D. Eccles, David McNeill, Col. McCormick, Alex. McAlister, Jr. George W. Pegram, Christopher Munroe, Hector McKethan, John McLeod, Robert Graham, Col. A. S. McNeill, N. G. Jones, John Cade, Col. Hector McNeill, E. J. Hale, John W. Huske, John Winslow, Walter Draughon, W. D. Murphy, A. A. F. Smith, John L. Parker, W. McL. McKay, L. S. Belden, Thos. J. Maxwell, John McLeran, John Collins, C. L. Orrell, A. P. Hurt.

On motion *Resolved*, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the Editor of the Observer, with a request to publish it, and that other Whig Editors in the State be requested to notice it.

The meeting then adjourned.

S. B. COUNCIL, *Chairman.*

W. M. MILLAN,
B. W. ROBINSON, } *Secretaries.*

STANDING COMMITTEE OF 100.

Wm. Potts, J. Wellborn, Esq., Wm. Blalock, Esq. John E. McRae, G. W. Pegram, Daniel Ferguson, John Darrock, Esq., Col. A. S. McNeill, Maj. A. D. McLean, J. L. Atkins, John McNeill (little,) Peter McLean, John McLeod, Neill McArthur, Daniel Cameron, Nathaniel G. Jones, Edward Green, Dr. John McKay, Alexander McAlister, Esq., William Sexton, Farquhard Campbell, Neill McDougald, William T. Smith, Hector Stewart, Esq., Lovet Royals, John Smith, (Ferry,) David McNeill, Esq. Alexander McAlister, Jr., James McMillan, Thomas A. Jr. John Murphy, William J. Buchanan, David Culbreath, Solomon B. Council, Esq., James Price, Thomas J. Maxwell, Archibold Holmes, Jonathan Evans, Sen. Esq., Daniel Butler, Wm. E. Carver, Azor G. Jackson, Esq., Meredith Oldham, John D. Eccles, Malcom McDonald, Joshua Carmon, Colin McRae, Esq., Edward W. Barge, John McDonald, J. W. Hamilton, Duncan McNeill, Capt. Hector McNeill, Joseph Baker, William McMillan, Esq., Harvey Leete, Daniel Johnson, Edward J. Hale, John Winslow, Maj. Wm. Shaw, S. T. Hawley, Malcom Buie, Duncan Shaw, Col. Peter McKellar, William B. Wright, Archibald Munroe, A. B. McFadyen, Christopher Munroe, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Thomas Munroe, James Hillingsworth, Duncan Munroe, Charles T. Gardner, Col. Alex'r Elliott, Duncan Buie, Jr., Arch'd McLauchlin, Henry B. Beatty, Duncan McCormick, John W. Huske, Alexander Clark, Esq., John Crow, Neill McLean, (Fiddler,) George W. Draughon, James S. Harrington, William Nott, Sen., Alexander Morison, Josiah Evans, Sen. Esq., George Holmes, Henry Branson, John McDougald, David A. Ray, Alexander McDougald, (71st.) Isaac Dodd, Henry Elliott, Charles A. McMillan, John McLean, (Sheriff) William R. Carmon, C. J. Orrell, Dr. Benjamin Robinson, Foster Mason, A. W. Steele, Alexander McPherson.

COMMITTEE OF 15.

Dr. John McKay, Edward J. Hale, Col. Alex'r Elliott, Col. Arch'd S. McNeill, Col. P. McKellar, Wm. McMillan, Esq., Dr. Benj'n Robinson, David McNeill Esq., John L. Atkins Esq., Wm B. Wright, John McLean, Henry Branson, John W. Huske, John Winslow, Arch'd A. T. Smith.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Republican Whigs of Richmond County, in the Court House in Rockingham, on a short notice on Thursday the 19th day of March, 1840, to appoint Delegates to meet others that have been or may be appointed from the Counties composing the Fayetteville Electoral District, at Rockingham, on Tuesday of next April Term of the County Court of Richmond;—the meeting was organized by appointing Duncan McLaurin Chairman, and John C. McLaurin Secretary.

On motion of Gen. Alfred Dockery, the following Preamble and Resolutions were introduced, read, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, we believe it to be the duty of every lover of his country to use active and unceasing exertions for the preservation and advancement of correct principles, by which alone our republican liberties can be perpetuated, and to keep a constant and vigilant watchfulness upon the rulers to whom those liberties are greatly intrusted: And whereas, we view with alarm the course pursued by the present Administration, as one well calculated to lead to the overthrow of Republican and Constitutional freedom: And whereas, in a country like ours, where the most humble citizen has a right to an honest unrestrained expression of his opinions:

1. *Resolved*, That in the present alarming condition of political affairs, it becomes the bounden duty of all true patriots to co-operate, and to exert themselves to rescue our violated rights from the hands of those who have so long sacrificed them upon the principle "that the spoils belong to the victors."

2. *Resolved*, That while the party now in power shew a settled disregard for the people's interest, and are solely engaged in maintaining themselves in power, a change of those who administer the government is the object which should engage the attention of every friend of his country.

3. *Resolved*, That in our patriotic efforts to restore the Federal Government to its wonted republican principles, the election of an honest man to the Presidential Chair should be a consideration of paramount importance.

4. *Resolved*, That the high toned Federal doctrines and practices, to-wit: that the President should have the control and custody of the public money; that it is the duty of office holders to intermeddle with elections; that public officers, however faithful and capable, are removed, and others, however faithless and incompetent, retained, at the will of the President, for party purposes, are all at war with the fundamental principles of our government, and should be resisted.

5. *Resolved*, That we regard the Sub-Treasury Bill as a scheme fraught with ruin and dismay, and tends to strengthen the power of the Chief Magistrate, by placing within his grasp both the purse and the sword of the nation.

6. *Resolved*, That we heartily concur in the nomination of John M. Morehead, of Guilford county, as a candidate to fill the Executive Chair of the State of North Carolina; that we have full confidence in his patriotism, sterling integrity, and republican Whig principles, and that his election will promote the great cause of political freedom.

7. *Resolved*, That the confidence reposed in Gen. Harrison, of Ohio, by Washington, Jefferson and Madison, together with his well tried and faithful public services for forty years, both in the battle fields and counsels of his country, entitle him to the full and free support of his countrymen, and that we heartily concur in the nomination of himself and John Tyler, of Virginia, for President and Vice President of the United States, and that we pledge ourselves to our Whig brethren in their support.

8. *Resolved*, That we approve the Convention to be held at this place on Tuesday of next April County Court, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Elector on President and Vice President of the United States, and that the Chairman appoint three Delegates from each Captain's District to attend the same, and also six persons in each District as a Committee of Vigilance.

Whereupon the Chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose said Delegates and Committees of Vigilance, as contemplated by the 8th resolution, viz:

Delegates for Steel's District.—Dr. Elisha Burns, David T. Harbert, and Isham A. Dumas. *For Committee.*—R. Legrand, P. N. Stanback, Jas. Bowdoin, Franklin Dumas, J. D. Pemberton and James Armstrong.

Delegates for Fair Ground District.—Alexander McDonald, Capt. J. Himes and T. Bostick. *For Committee.*—T. Garret, N. Jones, Alex'r McCaskill, P. Nicholson, H. Meachum and S. Williams.

Delegates for Black Jack District.—Robert J. Steele, Col. S. Wall and G. Thomas. *Committee.*—J. M. Ingram, S. Morgan, Jesse Wadkins, B. Gay, D. Hadley, Isaac Mason, Sen., and, on motion, Gen. Alfred Dockery was added to the delegation from this District.

Delegates for the Upper Rifle Company.—James Graham, Alex'r McKoy and Sam'l Gibson. *For Committee.*—N. Graham, Wm. Lovin, William R. Gibson, A. Nobles, J. C. Bryan and Mal. Curry.

For Rockingham District.—James L. Terry, H. Covington and Daniel McDonald. *For Committee.*—E. Long, T. Terry, L. Gibson, Jno. Watson, Sen., John P. Covington and E. Love.

Wolf's District Delegates.—M. C. Morrison, Col. J. W. Covington and M. L. Doughtss. *Committee.*—J. Hadley, Alex'r McCaskill, M. R. Morrison, Dr. C. C. Covington, H. Wade and J. M. Covington.

Laurel Hill District Delegates.—Chas Malloy, John C. Baker and Stancon McLean. *Committee.*—H. McMillan, Alex'r Malloy, John Stalker, John McAlister, Jr., Ed. McNair and Jas. Patterson.

Stewartsville District Delegates.—A. S. McKay, Major Daniel McNeill and Alex'r C. McKinnon. *Committee.*—D. McKinnon, John Hughes, D. A. McArn, L. McLaurin, M. McKinnon and Arch'd Fairley.

Williamson District.—Stafford Gibson, Z. Gibson and John C. Graham. *Committee.*—Thomas Gibson, M. W. McNair, Silas Jones, Noah Gibson, D. C. Wright and D. B. Brown.

9. *Resolved*, That the Secretary send a copy of these proceedings to the Editor of the Observer, with a request that they be published in his paper and in all the Whig papers in the State.

D. McLAURIN, *Chairman.*

J. C. McLAURIN, *Secretary.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Grand Jury of Anson County, for the Spring Term of the Superior Court of 1840, when on the eve of taking their leave of each other, adopted the following Preamble and Resolutions:—

WHEREAS, the life and character of William Henry Harrison have secured to him the confidence and love of those who know him best, both as an honest man and a true patriot: And whereas, his talents have enabled him to render the free and once prosperous people of this Republic eminent services in the capacity of a Statesman: And whereas, he has served his country in a manner that would have done honour to the great Washington, having had many heated engagements and never the misfortune to sustain a defeat: And whereas, no one has ever dared to question the capability, honesty, and sound republicanism of John Tyler, the able Statesman of the Old Dominion:

Resolved, therefore, That we cordially approve of the nominations of these illustrious individuals for the two most important offices in the gift of the American people, and that we hail with much pleasure the auspicious day that will give to us an opportunity of placing our gift upon the altar of freedom, to rescue the country from the reckless hands that now disgrace and pollute her.

Resolved, That we look upon the 4th day of March, A. D. 1841, as being pregnant with beneficial results to the free institutions of our common country.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means in our power—(if not to overturn the tables of the money changers and cast out those who sell doves,) —to deprive those of their offices who are unworthy of the confidence reposed in them, and put honest men in their places, who will save the people's money from being squandered for electioneering purposes, &c. &c.

Resolved, That we approve of the appointed District Convention, to be held at Rockingham on Wednesday the 22d day of April next, to select a suitable person to be placed on the Whig Electoral Ticket for this District, and that we recommend that a Whig meeting be held on Tuesday of Anson April Court, to appoint Delegates to said District meeting.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest thanks to John B. Kelly, Esq., for the satisfactory manner in which he represented our District in the Whig National Convention at Harrisburg.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the nomination of John M. Morehead, the talented and otherwise distinguished individual of Guilford, whose interests are identified with our interests, and whose integrity and patriotism eminently qualify him for Governor of the State of North Carolina, and not of a political party.

Resolved, That we recommend that the different Districts of the County of Anson send five delegates to the Wadesborough meeting on the 1st day of May next, to form a Whig ticket to represent us in the next Legislature.

Resolved, That these proceedings be sent to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, with a request that he publish them.

George Dunlap, Esq.,	*Elijah Ratliff,*
Clement Gaddy,	*Stephen Eason,*
Lemuel Williams,	*Hull Threadgill,*
Thomas Robinson,	*Richard Allen,*
Wm. L. McGregor,	*Wm. Allen, Esq.*
John W. Flake,	*Murdock McRae,*
Elijah M. Sibley,	*Dugald Ross,*
Obadiah Curlee,	*Joseph P. Smith.*

One of the 18 voting against a part of the resolutions.

[COMMUNICATED.]

I am much concerned my dear husband, about our little James;—I fear he is going to turn abolitionist. Why so wife? Why, because Mr. Civil (who you know is an abolitionist,) says he likes James better than John. Wonder if this good Lady was not the first to discover that Gen. Harrison is an abolitionist.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Extract of a letter, dated

"RANDOLPH COUNTY, March 13.

"The name of Gen. Harrison takes well in this section. In one or two months more, Loco Focoism will become extinct here."

SO WE GO!—We know of several changes which have taken place in this County, favorable to the Whig cause, and we predict that the Harrison fever will become *epidemic*. The new converts say —"Any thing for a change—we *may* be benefitted, and *cannot* be worsted." They say they want better times, and hope that a change in our Rulers will produce them.—*Raleigh Register.*

VIRGINIA.—William M. Peyton, for many years a representative in the Virginia Legislature, and at the last election one of the most efficient supporters of Mr. Van Buren, has come out in favor of General Harrison, and is announced as a candidate for the House of Delegates for Roanoke county.

B. G. Payne, for more than twenty years a delegate in the Virginia Legislature, for the county of Fluvana, and one of the main pillars of the Democratic party in the State, has come out in a very able address in favor of General Harrison. The county of Fluvana gave Mr. Van Buren a majority of 270 votes in 1836, and will now give a majority in favor of General Harrison.

E. Fontaine, (Conservative,) Senator from the Louisa district, has also published a powerful address in favor of General Harrison.

SIGNS! SIGNS!!

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Va.

"Politics is the order of the day. We had what we call a *full Meeting!* of the Whigs last night at the Theatre. It was the largest and most respectable meeting, I have ever seen either in Norfolk or Portsmouth. Many of the Whigs of Norfolk were over. It is believed that there were upwards of 1000 persons in the meeting.

ALABAMA.—The Whigs of Mobile had a glorious meeting on the 3d inst. Gov. Owen of N. C. who happened in the city, delivered an short and brilliant speech." He was followed by Gov. Gayle, and Mr. Crawford, a member of the Alabama Legislature, who stated, among other cheering intelligence from the interior, that all South Alabama from the Chattahoochee to Mobile, with the exception of a single county, was Whig, and would go for Harrison.

Correspondence of Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Mr. Romulus Remus Saunders, the Van Buren candidate for Governor in North Carolina, is at present in this city. He arrived here via Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, &c. He thinks or affects to think that Van Buren is yet safe in Tennessee, but says that the prospect is very blue in Ohio. Of his own chance of success, he does not appear to be sanguine. He is of the opinion, however, that if the information which Mr. Fisher gives him of his strength in the Salisbury district be correct, he may be elected by three or four thousand majority, but that it will be a hard battle.

As to the State of New York, the Whigs of the Union need not feel the least apprehension. It is here as in Ohio, all setting one way. Old Tippecanoe will run ahead of any, and all, even our most popular tickets, and General Jackson fashion take in every thing with him.—*N. Y. Express.*

Judge White's Reception at Home.—Jude White, on arrival at Knoxville from the ostracism, was received with triumphal honors by the universal population of that place, as well as along the road.—"The firing of cannon," says the Knoxville Times, "the ringing of bells, the bright smiles and waving 'kerchiefs of maidens and matrons, the earnest and anxious gaze of the crowd who thronged the pavements of Gay street, and the cheers of the multitude to the name of Hugh L. White, as, with his gray hairs uncovered to the air, and attended by a large cavalcade of horsemen, he passed on to his own home—all testified the public appreciation of the excellence of his incorruptible integrity."

Our spring trade is, or ought to be, upon us, but it exhibits none of its former activity. There is but little disposition to buy, and less to sell, except for cash, or undoubted security. The great business of the day is getting out of debt. John Jacob Astor is closing up many of his mortgages, and when a rise of property comes again his immense wealth will be amazingly added to. There never were such times for the rich, and there never were such times for the poor.—*New York Paper.*

Miserable Slander.—In his late speech at Hillsborough whilst commenting on the subject of the *hard cider sneer*, which had been thrown at General Harrison by his enemies, Judge Saunders observed that he had held a conversation with some gentleman or other who had visited the General not long since, and that this illustrious visitor told him that General Harrison was not only in the habit of treating his guests on hard cider, but that he was also a very hard drinker of hard cider himself. It really would appear that the Judge must feel himself very hard pressed in resorting for political effect to the use of a report which he, as well as every person else, knew to be incorrect when he uttered it.—*Raleigh Star.*

"Let us on to the rescue of our bleeding country," was the exclamation of a Van Buren orator. "Aye, aye," responded a whig; "you have been *bleeding* her long enough with your Sw

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

Mr. ZEVELY, of the Beacon and Omnibus, at Raleigh, adds to his qualifications as a ready writer, and a good printer, a knowledge of the art of engraving on wood. We are indebted to him for the Whig banner which we have hoisted above.

The Whigs of this county, it will be seen from their proceedings, are wide awake. The meeting, though not held during a Court, or other public occasion, was the largest we have seen for some years. We were glad to see that a number of citizens of the county left their homes, at this busy season, to attend the meeting. The people are aroused, and will make an effort to conquer *General Ruin* and his army of "spoilers." For this purpose, they have selected as their leader, a General who, as Col. Johnson says, "has fought many battles and never lost one."

☞ We are requested to call attention to the proposed meeting, on Thursday Evening of next week, at the Town House, for the purpose of forming a "Young Men's Whig Association."

A correspondent asks us, if Gen. Jackson ever petitioned the U. S. Bank to establish a Branch at Nashville, Tenn., and if so to publish the evidence. It is certainly an unquestioned and unquestionable fact that he did; but we cannot at this moment lay our hands on the document. We presume the Carolinian will not deny it? If it should, we will adopt means at once to prove it. If not denied, our correspondent will consider the fact as admitted.

On reflection, we have concluded that it will be best not to publish the communication of "Log Cabin," for the present at least.

THE NEW JERSEY CASE.—We trust that none of our readers will fail to examine attentively the report of the minority of the Committee of Elections on this subject. They cannot but feel that a greater outrage was never perpetrated than that by which five men have been put into Congress without *any* evidence of their election.

At Salisbury on the 17th inst. $13.000 were subscribed on the books of the Rail Road.

The Whigs of Onslow county held a meeting on the 3d instant, and nominated James W. Bryan, of Craven county, as Elector for that District.

The Whigs of Iredell held a meeting on the 10th, and appointed Delegates to the Convention at Wilkesborough, to select a candidate for Elector.

Meetings have also been held in Orange, Johnston and Jones counties.

MOORE COUNTY.—The last Carolinian contains the proceedings of a meeting of the Tories in Moore county on the 14th inst. It is a curious document; and we do not hesitate to say that it contains more vile slanders against the Whig party, than we have ever seen collected together in an article of the same length. It would be impossible to enumerate them; it is sufficient to say, that there is scarcely a single truth in the long list of charges preferred against the Whigs. It is what may well be called lying by wholesale.

There are one or two ludicrous remarks in the proceedings. See the following:—

"Who were the Hartford Convention Federalists! Was it not they who opposed the measures of the patriotic administration of a Madison," &c.

As the best commentary on this test of Hartford Convention Federalism, the meeting cordially approved of the nomination of Louis D. Henry as the *Democratic!* candidate for Elector. By their own test, their candidate was a Hartford Convention Federalist, for his opposition to Madison was notorious, and did not even cease with the war.

Again, the meeting say,—

"Now, we ask, who are the Whigs of modern times! and without the fear of contradiction, we answer.—they are the party, that despite the popular will, elected John Quincy Adams to the Presidency."

In the next breath the meeting nominated Gen. Saunders for Governor, who, whilst in Congress in 1825, "despite the popular will," voted for Crawford for President, notwithstanding his State had voted for Jackson. Oh consistency! oh truth! oh honor and honesty! how sadly are ye abused by the Tories of Moore county, N. C.

ROBESON COUNTY.—The doings of the Tories of this county are also chronicled in the Carolinian. As a specimen, we copy the following resolution, which we think unequalled for clearness and point:—

"*Resolved*, That the Whigs as they style themselves, (are did we say,) have been opposed to military chieftains until now, their Petticoat candidate is nominated, then a new light has dawned on the pure consistent party, and lo! they can swim the Potomac and swallow a military chieftain."

After this, it is not wonderful that the meeting was mistaken as to a historical fact. They assert that the alien and sedition law was repealed by the republican Administration of Thomas Jefferson, whereas history (which perhaps did not know as much as the worthy gentlemen of Robeson,) informs us that the law was passed only for one year, and expired, by its own limitation, before Mr. Jefferson was elected; and that no attempt was ever made to revive it.

Quere! Did any one of the gentlemen who attended the meeting ever read the alien and sedition law! If so, will they be good enough to state what were its provisions!

The Raleigh Standard says of GEO. E. BADGER, that "*he will do for the gulls,—but not for an intelligent people!*"

Reader! did you ever see the fable of the Ass who thought that the Lion would be a tolerably respectable looking animal if he only had *his* ears and *his* voice!

Mr. Lemay, of the Raleigh Star, proposes to publish, from the 1st May to the 1st Nov. next, a weekly political paper, to be called the "Republican Touchstone," price $1 for the six months. Its cheapness will render it accessible to all, and it will do much good if circulated extensively.

SAUNDERS'S "ABOLITION DEED."

In our last we mentioned that a friend at the North had sent us the only copy we ever saw of "the Emancipator," the leading abolition paper, printed at New York, in which we found the following high commendation of Judge Saunders, for doing what the Standard calls "an abolition deed," viz: presenting abolition petitions to Congress. We now comply with our promise to publish the article from this vile organ of a vile faction. It will be seen that the author does not appear to be aware that the Tories of North Carolina had set up this same Judge Saunders as their candidate for Governor. In Virginia, also, the Tories voted *en masse* for Mr. McDowell, an avowed abolitionist, for Governor, and yet the Tory abolition Standard would have the people believe that the Whigs are in alliance with the abolitionists. The thief is always the most vociferous in shouting "stop thief." But to the extract.—

From "The Emancipator."

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina and the right of Petition.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1840.

Dear Sir:—I notice that among the gentlemen in our present House of Representatives who have taken a conspicuous part in the opposition to the Right of Petition, few have made themselves more conspicuous than Messrs. Stanley and Bynum, from North Carolina. Insisting that every man who votes against a *gag* is an abolitionist, and that every man who presents an abolition Petition insults the South, violates the Constitution, and is about dissolving the Union, they seem to be utterly unconscious of the fact, that their own beloved Carolina has abolitionists within her borders, has or lately had an *Abolition Society*, and has had her *Petitions* not simply for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Territories, but for the "*Abolition of Slavery in the United States*," and for the "PROHIBITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE, OR INTERNAL TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE STATES UNDER ANY PRETENCE WHATEVER!!"

I submit to these gentlemen, who have vied with each other in their efforts to prove Northern gentlemen who protest against the abomination and evils of Slavery, *Enthusiasts and fanatics, disunionists and violaters of the Constitution: that North Carolinians themselves have set the example*, and have within the last fifteen years petitioned Congress to do as much or more than any Northern abolitionist now petitions Congress to do: that those Petitions were not then rejected by her own or other Representatives, but were promptly *presented*, respectfully *received*, and duly *referred* to appropriate committees for consideration. I submit the following extracts from the Journals of Congress, and the Petitions now on file amongst the "entombed philanthropy of the nation."

House Journal, Dec. 13, 1824, 2nd Ses., 18th Congress.

"Mr. Saunders (a Representative from North Carolina,) presented a memorial of the *Manumission Society*, for promoting the gradual abolition of Slavery, praying that measures may be adopted for the gradual abolition of Slavery WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, which memorial *was referred* to the Committee upon the subject of the suppression of the African Slave Trade."

[Here follow extracts from the memorial.]

Again—*Extract from the House Journal*, page 187, Jan. 22, 1827, 2nd Sess. 19th Congress.

"Mr. Saunders presented a petition of the Board of Managers of the *Manumission Society* of North Carolina, praying that the INTERNAL TRAFFIC IN SLAVES MAY BE PROHIBITED BY LAW, and that provision may be made for the removal of those who may be emancipated to places without the United States. The Petition was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means."

[Here follow extracts from the second memorial.]

Such were the statements and prayers of the Petitions; asking more than modern Abolition Petitions pretended to ask; not only that Congress should prohibit the Internal Traffic, but under that clause of the Constitution which authorises *providing for the general welfare*, that Congress should adopt some plan to get rid of Slavery *in the United States!* And yet these petitions were, by an *eminent constitutional lawyer and statesman of North Carolina, presented* to the House, and on his motion *duly referred* to appropriate Committees! This act of Romulus M. Saunders, a man who stands high in North Carolina, and who is since a *Judge of the Superior Court of that state*, remains as an everlasting rebuke to a senator from a free state, who lately refused to present like petitions of his constituents; and furnishes an example worthy of the imitation of his *successors*. He had not learned that the reception and reference of petitions was a *violation of the Constitution*, or a breach of any implied pledges between the states! Thanks to Judge Saunders, North Carolina herself furnishes a most triumphant vindication of the course of Northern abolitionists, and the Representatives who insist upon the right to present and refer their petitions!

How many other similar cases could be found I do not know, but I have little doubt, that in one way or another, nearly every slave state has committed itself in favor of the *right of petition* on the subject of Slavery, the *extent and use* of the practice and principle, and the right of Congress to regulate and prohibit the *Internal Traffic*, as well as slavery itself in the District and Territories. And yet, at this late day, when Messrs. Cost Johnson and Edwin Stanly, for political and party purposes, set up a pretence against the constitutional right to receive and act upon similar petitions, there are men found readly seem to oppose them in *earnest*, and that Carolina would stand upon her *reserved rights* in this matter! Let such remember the North Carolina Manumission Society, its Petitions, and Judge Saunders' reception and presentment of them, and calm their fears.

"The favorite Candidate of the abolitionists."—This is a cant phrase of the Tories, used on all occasions. We think no man can read the high praises of Judge Saunders, by "the Emancipator," without coming to the conclusion that *he* is "the favorite candidate of the abolitionists."

"How this world is given to lying!"—The Globe says that Gen. Harrison is "confined, by his keepers, to the North Bend," for fear he should disclose "the secret of his imbecility." The Cincinnati Republican, on the contrary, says that the General was in that city for near a week, being the second visit that we have seen announced in the same paper since the Harrisburg nomination.

The Globe further says, "It is understood that he is never left alone for a moment, lest he should let out the secret of his being an Abolitionist to the Democracy." If there is any abolitionism about the old General, it is a "*secret*," in truth. Witness his actions in Congress on the Missouri and Arkansas questions, and his speeches at Vincennes and Cheviot.

"ABOLITION REGIONS."—The Carolinian only two weeks ago, reproached us for rejoicing in the cheering news from New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Vermont, &c. because they, according to that oracle of wisdom, were "abolition regions." Will the reader believe it! The Carolinian has already forgotten its reproach, and is itself rejoicing over pretended signs of success from these same "abolition regions." According to its own showing, it is now "in full cry with the abolitionists of the North."

A new Post Office has been established in Wayne County, N. C., called Dudley, J. W. S. West, Esq. Postmaster.

Archibald F. Murphy, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Gravelly Hill, Bladen county, N. C.

Postmasters who frank letters, should add their names to the word "Free," or the letters are liable to postage. It should be thus: "Free, John Smith, P. M."

The North Carolinian takes us to task for what it is pleased to call a personal attack on the "Chairman of the Democratic meeting" lately held in this town. This is an exceedingly far-fetched objection to our notice of the sayings and doings of that meeting. The Chairman was nominated as an Elector of President for this District, and we desired that the people who were to be called upon to vote for him, should know that he was an old Federalist, a Bank Stockholder and officer, and one of those rich men (moneyed aristocrats, as the Carolinian would call them,) whose interest will be promoted at the expense of the poor, by the passage of the Sub-Treasury and the destruction of the Banks. We have been contending that the Tories were in fact the Federalists; that they were insincere in their railings against bank officers; and that they had not the interest of the laboring classes at heart in their Sub-Treasury and war against the credit system; and we could not permit so prominent an illustration and verification of our positions to pass unnoticed.

We rejoice that we did not; for it has produced a disavowal from or for the Chairman, that "he would like to see the Banks destroyed." The following is the Carolinian's authoritative exposition of the Chairman's present creed, so far as regards the Banks:

"We undertake to assert, that the Chairman in his address, did not utter one expression or sentiment, that would justify the insinuation, that he "would like to see the Banks destroyed." On the contrary, he expressed the opposite opinion; that he and his party were in favor of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren because he was in favor of *reforming* and not *destroying* the Banks. He expressed the opinion that in some shape or other Banks must exist, as indispensable agents in business of trade and commerce, but not in the shape of monopolies possessing exclusive privileges—not to rule and ruin, but to *serve* the people. That individual responsibility in this case, as well as all others, and a specie basis, by the prohibition of all issues under $5 or $10, will afford the best guaranty for their good management and against frauds and speculations; that as public trusts managed by public agents their affairs should not be shrouded from the public in secrecy and mystery, and their officers should be held amenable to the criminal laws for all frauds and corruptions in office, tending to the public injury; that while the people can control their government, elect and turn out periodically all its officers from the President down to the constable, the Banks, as they are, sit supreme above the people and more irresponsible than the government; a *moneyed sovereign*, sometimes making money too plenty, and causing prices to rise, at other times drawing it in and causing prices to fall, and thus by smiles or frowns operating upon the Presidential and other elections. As to the insinuation that he would like to see the Banks destroyed," because that will increase the value of his money," it is so personal and illiberal that we dismiss it, and leave the editor to account to his own conscience, and to public sentiment."

We wish to say a few words as to this scheme of reform; but first let us explain how we happened to suppose that the Chairman desired to "destroy the Banks."

In 1836, the Chairman deliberately subscribed his name to the most wholesale denunciations of the "Banking system," asserting that they were "the main pillars and key stones of monarchies and aristocracies," "an order or estate more powerful than the laws and the government," to be classed with "rights of primogeniture, entailed estates, inherited ranks and titles," "dangerous to the purity and freedom of our institutions," "corrupting," "assailing the fortress of freedom," &c. &c. Now we had never heard that the Chairman had recanted any of these opinions, and when we heard that the burden of his speech consisted of an assault on the Banks, we naturally supposed that he wished to destroy them. We are not bound to say, that he does *not* wish to destroy institutions which he has declared to be "the main pillars and key stones of monarchies and aristocracies," "dangerous to the purity and freedom of our institutions," &c.

In 1837, the Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, in a Circular announcing himself a candidate for Congress, declared that it was unconstitutional to have any currency but coin. On the 22d ult. the North Carolinian asked "if any man could love his country," who was not "against all banks and all other incorporated monopolies." More recently, Mr. Strange, and Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Benton, and Mr. Walker, have all avowed their hostility to the banks; the first going so far as to say he was opposed to any thing that might enable them to sustain themselves. These are prominent friends of the Chairman, and we very naturally concluded, that when he abused the banks, he went along with his friends. But he is only for "reforming, not for destroying." And how does he propose to effect that object? We have asked the Standard and Carolinian what reform they desired, and they could not, or would not answer us. The Chairman has given us above the first scheme of reform we have seen. In our next we propose to give it a brief examination, for which we have not room this week. As our object is to promote the general good, we hope our readers will bear in mind the terms of the proposed reform, as given above.

A writer in the last Carolinian, who signs himself "Cumberland," says he would heartily rejoice to see Gen. Harrison show himself our friend on the subject of slavery. If he will prevail upon the Editor of the Carolinian to publish Harrison's Vincennes speech, he may, if sincere, begin his rejoicing. That was a speech delivered in a free State, in 1835, after he had been nominated as a candidate for the Presidency in three of the free States, and without the smallest prospect of his being run in any Slave State, except Delaware and Maryland. Under these circumstances, he then and there declared that the designs of the abolitionists were "weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional," and he now, in March 1840, refers to that speech as containing his sentiments on the subject. The Carolinian dares not publish that speech. It would at once disprove all its allegations against the integrity of the Whig candidate. If this writer is sincere, why does he not call on Mr. Van Buren to come out also, particularly on the Florida question. He has been applied to, by his own friend, and declines to answer. Prove your own candidate sound, before you call upon his opponent.

Mr. Van Buren voted, in the Senate of N. York, to prohibit the admission of any new State, unless it would agree to abolish slavery. And in the Senate of the U. States he voted to free slaves carried into Florida. He has never recanted these votes.

AS USUAL.—The Globe has published, and the Standard and other satellites have eagerly copied, a statement that 2,446 officers of banks, postmasters, Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants and speculators, &c. had attended the Ohio Whig Convention. This has brought out Alfred Kelly, Esq. of Columbus, Ohio, who, in a letter to the National Intelligencer, over his own name, declares that the Globe's story is a most notorious falsehood. He says there are not so many bank officers in the State, of all parties, by 100, as the Globe said were present as Delegates; and that not one-tenth of the whole were present. He shows that where the Globe put down 212 officers, merchants, &c. as Delegates from the single county of Muskingum, there were in truth but 54, being 158 less than stated; and of the 54, 24 were merchants. Besides those 54, there were 350 farmers, mechanics, and laborers, actually present.

Another letter to the Editors, says that but one Postmaster from Muskingum county was in the Convention, whilst the Globe asserted that 11 were present. The writer adds,—

"There are but three federal officers in Muskingum county whose salaries will justify a journey to Columbus. These are, the postmaster at Zanesville, the register of the Land Office, and the receiver of public moneys. These three gentlemen were all members of the 8th of January Convention, which nominated Mr. Van Buren as President, and Wilson Shannon as Governor."

"GREAT FRAUD."—The Tories are shouting over a pretended discovery in Philadelphia of 1076 illegal votes in the case of Naylor and Ingersoll. This they have discovered by one man's swearing that he heard another man say he knew of such a fraud. But he added that "*he would not believe his informant on his oath!!*" A letter from Philadelphia says:—

"The witness that Ingersoll brings forward to swear to what Gill *said*, is a man of the name of McGinnity. He tells a long story, is occupied a whole day about it, says that Gill has been his most intimate friend for a number of years, and then concludes by saying that he (Gill) is a great scoundrel, a thief, and a robber, and that *he would not believe him on his oath!* This is the whole of Ingersoll's testimony."

The Tories are supposed to have hired Gill himself to abscond.

"RICHMOND," in the North Carolinian, who some time ago called on us to explain how we could consistently support Harrison now, after having supported White in 1836, is again out in that paper, and as, if we mistake not, he is a respectable, though a weak and vain man, we will once more notice him. The writer says.—

"I appeal to the reading community if it does not show conclusively that Mr. Hale, dare not tell what his objections to General Harrison were in 1836. I charge that he opposed him in 1836 on the ground of his being an abolitionist and that he supported White not because he expected or desired his election but that he expected thereby to so divide the original Jackson party, as to prevent Van Buren's election. I now challenge him to tell why he opposed Harrison at the last election."

We solemnly declare, that every assertion made in this extract is absolutely and unqualifiedly *false*. We do not recollect ever to have uttered, Editorially or otherwise, a sentence to the disadvantage of Gen. Harrison. All that we have ever heard of him, except the falsehoods invented by his political enemies, has been creditable to him. This writer, a man of respectability, deliberately charges (anonymously, for he would not venture to put his name to a foully false charge,) that we "opposed Harrison in 1836 on the ground of his being an abolitionist." We call upon him for the proof of this assertion. If he desires, he shall have the free use of our files to make the examination, provided he will promise not to follow the example of the North Carolinian, and refuse to retract a false accusation, when proven to be false.

The truth was, as the public well know, that White was nominated, and our preference for him expressed, before Harrison was seriously thought of. When the latter was brought out, we did not *oppose* him, except so far as to render a hearty support to Judge White. We should have preferred *either* to Van Buren.

The writer goes on to charge us with "alleging," that a U. S. Bank is "the only remedy which will save the country from its present pecuniary embarrassments." This is another gross falsehood, and known to be so by the writer, who sees the Observer regularly, and therefore knows better.

The only remedy, in our opinion, for the present pecuniary embarrassments, is, to get rid of an Administration which is warring, by its measures, against the business and prosperity of the country. If we could once be assured that the business classes of the people would be *let alone*, to pursue their own business in their own way, the country would rise at once from its present prostrate condition. We should have, here and there, as we always will have, men and banks who will overtrade, but such things will remedy themselves. The imprudent will suffer, but the great body of the people will prosper. *Now*, none prosper but the rich. As for a U. S. Bank, the writer was sufficiently answered in the Observer of July last and of the 11th inst.

The writer further insinuates that we cried out "military chieftain," against Gen. Jackson, and are now inconsistent in supporting another General. The writer well knows that this is an unfair insinuation, for he knows that we voted for Gen. Jackson, (God forgive us for the evil we unintentionally contributed to bring on our country.)

One more extract:—

"And now the greatest claims which seems to be set up for Harrison by his friends, is his POVERTY, and his being a commanding General and having proved successful in a few Indian skirmishes. For the Observer of the 18th of December, the very paper which brought the intelligence of Harrison's nomination, states that he has served his Country more than a quarter of a Century, and what is a high recommendation he is POOR; by this the editor evidently intended to excite sympathy."

"The greatest claims!" This is false. We support General Harrison because he has served his country faithfully in the field, in the Legislative halls, and in the Cabinet, and it is the least of his recommendations with us, that he has been a General.

But the Observer of the 18th Dec. said "he was poor." Yes, but the same paper contained the extract from the Baltimore Republican of the 10th Dec., in which the Tories proposed to give him a provision of $2000 a year to hire him to remain in his "log cabin and drink hard cider." The following is the language we employed in speaking of his poverty:—

"He has served his country in various important stations, for more than a quarter of a century; and has come out from all, pure, unimpeached and unimpeachable. What is, in these times, a high recommendation, he has come out from them all *poor*, though having it in his power to acquire any amount of wealth, if he had done, as it is too common in our country to do,—used the power and the patronage at his command to promote his own private interests."

There is nothing in this that we feel the slightest inclination to alter.

When next "Richmond" addresses the public, we trust he will be a little more cautious about his facts.

IMPORTANT.—The ship Morea, arrived at New York from Macao, 8th Nov., reports that the trade with all nations had been stopped by China. It was also reported that an American brig had been wrecked, and the crew made slaves of, with collars around their necks!

In our Congress a few days ago, Mr. Pickens, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, replied to a question, that this government had no design to make common cause with England in its difference with China.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature adjourned on Thursday last. Among its last acts was the passage of a law suspending till 1841 the law authorising summary process against the banks for failing to pay specie; and another authorising the stay of executions, when specie is demanded. A bill to authorise the circulation of small notes *to be redeemed in specie*, was rejected in the Senate, in which there is a decided majority of Tories. So little do the professions of the party tally with their practices!

CONGRESS.—Messrs. Dickenson, Cooper, Ryall and Kille, four of the five persons elected by the House to represent New Jersey,—appeared on the 16th and took the oaths and seats. Mr. Vroom also took his seat on the 19th.

In the Senate, Mr. Lumpkin again called up his resolution to adjourn on the 18th May next, which was again supported by the Whigs, generally, and opposed by the other party, with a few exceptions. It was finally laid on the table for two weeks longer, by nearly a party vote.

Questions have been decided in both Houses that seem to indicate the failure of the proposed appropriation for the Cumberland Road.

The bill to authorize the issue of five millions of Treasury Notes, and the motion to print the report and documents in the New Jersey case, are still before the House.

In the House, on the 11th inst. when the Sub-Treasury bill was taken up for reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, a debate arose, in which a number of members took part. Among others, Mr. Waddy Thompson of S. C. spoke, and from his remarks we extract the following charge of swindling.

Mr. THOMPSON said, "When the troops called out to do duty in the Cherokee country were to be paid off, this hard-money Government of ours, which would receive nothing but gold and silver, or the notes of the Government, offered to these men, not Treasury notes, not specie, not even bills of respectable non-specie-paying banks of Georgia, but bills of the Ockmulgee Bank of Georgia, which were then from three to four per cent. below the par of non-specie-paying bank notes of Georgia. The men refused to take them. They staid a day or two, but, being anxious to get home, and having been long employed in a painful duty, they could not stand out, and they at last consented to take Ockmulgee bank notes. Two or three days after they had been thus paid, there was an accumulation of bacon and corn stowed away by the Government—more than was wanted. This had to be sold. Now, mark. The soldiers were paid in this paper; and when these very soldiers came to buy these provisions, the Government could touch nothing but gold and silver or Treasury notes. No; they would not then contaminate their hands by touching non-specie-paying bank trash; yet there was no harm in pointing their hands by paying it out to soldiers who had served in the field. What was the consequence? The corn that had been purchased for a dollar sold for twenty cents; the bacon which had been brought for twenty to twenty-five cents sold for fifteen cents. It was bought up by speculators, and then sold again at an enormous profit to these men who had served their country. These things, I repeat, have never been contradicted. I have printed them—they have been disseminated throughout the State of Georgia. I state them upon the authority of Mr. Word, formerly a member of Congress—a gentleman well remembered and highly respected in this House—whose brother was an officer in that campaign. One would think this was revolting enough; but only half the tale has been told. Within a month afterwards, a surplus of provision and corn had been sold in Tennessee, where it had been placed on deposite, and for that they did receive Tennessee bank paper, which was below the par of the Georgia bank paper. The Tennessee troops, as the chairman of the Military Committee (Mr. Cave Johnson) informed him this morning, were paid in Treasury notes—troops, too, employed in the very same service. Let gentlemen go on and pass their sub-Treasury bill; but, in the name of truth, of fairness, of decency, let them not speak of a measure of this kind as one that is calculated to diminish the patronage and power of this Government.

Mr. WISE also spoke, and, after alluding to the proceedings in the New Jersey case, said—You are now organized; you have now your House of Representatives, lawfully or unlawfully secured. Now use your strength. This day, the day after you are organized, I call upon you to do it. I say to the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Vanderpoel,) and I am glad to have an opportunity of saying the same to my constituents, because remarks which I have made elsewhere have been misunderstood, I dare the Administration to give us the sub-Treasury—that sub-Treasury which they professed to propose—which will divorce the banks from the State. Give us your specie sub-Treasury—your gold and silver bill; and, if you will vote for it, I will vote for it. Your professions have been hypocritical from the beginning. You never intended what you professed to give to this People—a hard-money bill—the immediate collection of your revenue from lands and customs in gold and silver, and your immediate disbursements in gold and silver. Give it to us. Down with the banks. If you dare, I dare. I would almost have my right arm placed in the flames, and suffer any bodily torture, sooner than I would torture my constituents in the manner in which that bill would torture them and the whole nation. I would not do this if I thought you would meet me. But you will not. The Senate bill contains not the sub-Treasury which you have recommended. Gentlemen may hector and boast. Expedite this measure—give it to the country—and it will not be a sub-Treasury. It will be what many weaker men than the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Everett) can demonstrate to be any thing but a sub-Treasury. You will give us a Government bank—a paper currency—a Government paper issue—checks, drafts—any thing but gold and silver. I say, therefore, I never expect to vote for a sub-Treasury. He would unite in enabling the party in power to bring forward this measure—this King-cure—at the first opportunity; but, at the same time, he believed that all the wisdom of both parties combined—all the wisdom of the nation united and concentrated in these Halls of legislation, could not now propose a measure of relief. Confidence and time alone could bring relief; and years would be required to clear the country of the wreck and ruin which the party in power had brought upon it.

Sir, the sub-Treasury claimants from New Jersey were voted into seats in that Hall on *yesterday—but yesterday;* and what had the House witnessed to-day! The sub-Treasury bill, which had been slumbering on your table in quiet repose for weeks, was then, for the first time since it came down from the Senate, aroused from its slumbers, and put in regular process for the action of the House. This was an astounding coincidence or concurrence of circumstances, to which he desired to invite public attention, and he hoped public animadversion also. Thus it was perceived that there had been great delay in regard to the great measure of the Administration; that such delay was not produced by the obstinacy of Opposition members, and that there seemed to be an astonishing reason for such delay. Now that gentlemen were about to receive an accession of strength, *and not till then*, were they willing to press in the House of Representatives a measure which had been urged for years, there and throughout the country, as the great measure of relief and deliverance of the People.

Reduction of Wages.—Our Democratic Rulers, who pretend to think that the people who live by manual labor are too highly paid for their labor, are, we understand, carrying their doctrine into practical operation at the U. S. Armory at Springfield, Mass.

The wages of the operatives there, have been diminished, while the salaries of the Clerks have been increased. The Federal Government has learned that in foreign countries, the laborers are paid only a few pence per day—and with the other improvements from abroad, which it is introducing, this also is one which it recommends to us to adopt; at the same time, Mr. Van Buren does not forget the other part of this policy—and while he reduces the price of labor and the wages of the working man, he *raises the salaries of the office holders.*

Hartford Courier.

Reduction of Wages.—It has been announced in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, that the wages to the workmen would be reduced so as to conform to those paid by individual employers.

MARRIED,

In Richmond county, on the 19th inst., by George Thomas, Esq., Mr. LEWIS HUSBANDS, of Chesterville, S. C., to Miss RACHAEL TERRY, daughter of the late Wm. Terry, of Richmond.

In Chatham county, on Thursday evening, the 19th instant, by the Rev. William Avent, Mr. OBADIAH FARRAR, to Miss SALLY AVENT, daughter of Joseph Avent, Esq.

Near Edenton, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Samuel I. Johnston, THOMAS D. WARREN, M. D., formerly of Virginia, to Miss PENELOPE D., daughter of Joseph B. Skinner, Esq.

DIED,

In Davidson County, on the 1st inst., Mr. SQUIRE SPURGEN aged 50 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 21, Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boat Nelson in tow, with Molasses, Salt, Dry Goods, &c., for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh, E. W. Willkings, Joseph Baker, S. T. Hawley, E. J. Hale, Peleg Pearce, Mrs. Shackelford, H. & E. J. Lilly, James Dodd, N. Sikes, P. P. Johnson, David Shaw, Geo. McNeill, G. W. McDonald, Thomas S. Lutterloh, M. L. Myrover, P. Taylor, Jas. G. Cook & Co., C. B. Mallett, John Huske & Son, Geo. B. Atkins, J. R. & D. Gee and G. W. & W. Draughon, of this place; and for J. F. Joiner, Cane Creek Factory, J. Stanly, R. A. King, Stockton & Huggins, J. Douthet, J. & W. Murphy, J. Moore, J. M. Worth and J. McIver, of the interior.

Also, on the same day, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Washington in tow, with Goods for J. & J. Kyle, Hart & Fuller, Wm. McIntyre, C. P. Mallett, C. T. Haigh, George McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, E. W. Willkings, Salem Manufacturing Company, T. J. Curtis, C. J. Orrell, S. T. Hawley, C. T. Haigh and J. Waddill, Jr.

DEPARTED, March 23, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton, Tobacco, &c. &c.

Also, on the 21st, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat James Seawell in tow, with Produce for J. Huske & Son, Cook & Co., T. J. Curtis, P. P. Johnson, Geo. McNeill, E. W. Willkings, S. W. Tillinghast, and others.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

March 12.—Brig Morocco from New York. 14.—Schr. Forest from New Orleans; Sloop Report from Middletown, N. C. 16.—Brigs Echo from Havana, Benjamin from Guadaloupe; Schrs. North Carolina from Philadelphia, Charles E. Thorn from New York, Oregon from Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

March 13.—Schr. Reindeer for Charleston. 17.—Brigs Sylph for Antigua, Franklin for Havana; Br. Schr. Matilda for Yarmouth, N. S.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 25.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 54	Lime,	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Mackerel,	$9
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Molasses,	33 a 34
Butter,	15 a 22	Oats,	40
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Cotton,	6 a 7½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	18 a 25	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12
Corn,	60 a 65	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	80 a 90
Flour, new	$3½ a $4½	Sack,	$2½ a $2½
Feathers,	40	Tallow,	11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4½ a 4½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80
Iron,	5½ a 6	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Lard,	10	Wool,	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—MARCH 19.

Turpentine $1 75; Tar 90; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 50; Flooring 8 50 a 9 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 70 a 80; Salt, coarse, 45; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

Cotton at Charleston, 5½ to 8½; chief sales 7 to 8. Corn 53 cents. Flour 5½ to 6¼.

Total receipts of Cotton at all the markets to the latest dates, 1,298,429 bales, against 931,376 to same date last year.

Cotton at Augusta 5 to 8. At Columbia 7 to 7½.

SHOES.

Just received from Philadelphia, an assortment of Ladies' and Misses' black and coloured Morocco SLIPPERS, thick and thin soles. Also. Gentlemen's Cloth BOOTS.

On hand, an assortment of Sole and Upper LEATHER. S. T. HAWLEY.

March 25, 1840. 90-3w

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 24, 1840. 90tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, **4** Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain ditto.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 24, 1840.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the late Daniel McLean, deceased, at March Term, 1840, requests all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for payment, properly authenticated, in the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

MARY McLEAN, *Executrix.*

Cumberland County, March 18, 1840. 90-2wp

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 18th inst., a negro man by the name of TEMAR, about 40 years old. He is large and well built, about six feet high, full round face, with a large scar on his neck, and is a Fiddler. I expect he is aiming for Tennessee or Georgia. I will give the above reward to any person that will lodge him in Jail so that I may get him again.

JAMES BENNETT.

Sampson County, March 20, 1840. 90-3w

N. B.—It is supposed he is in company with, or lurking after, a man by the name of Wilson, who is moving to Tennessee, with two Carts, and Women and Children, black and white.

To Silk Growers.

THE Subscribers, on behalf of an association of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk, give notice, that they have procured an approved Reel from the North, for the reeling and making sewing Silk from the Cocoon, and will set the same in operation in this place early in the ensuing Summer. The business is commenced for our own accommodation, but we intend buying such Cocoons as may be brought to us, or else reeling them upon shares.

E. L. WINSLOW,
JAMES BAKER,
I. WETMORE,
Executive Committee.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77tf

WAGONS & TEAMS,

AND

Morus Multicaulis Trees.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a very valuable team of young Mules, and Timber Wagon and Gear. Also, a good strong team of Horses and Timber Wagon and Gear. And a heavy Road Wagon, either with or without gear.

He would also sell Trees and Cuttings of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at 1 cent per bud, which he will warrant genuine and in good preservation.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5, 1840. 83tf

Cocoons wanted.

THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to sell payable in Cocoons, to be delivered next Summer; the other half cash.

Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the Season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.

I. WETMORE.

Fayetteville, November 25, 1839. 73tf

Received per Steam Boats,

30 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
10 hhds. do N. O. SUGAR,
250 bushels planting IRISH POTATOES.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

THE Subscriber has just received from the Lincolnton Mills, a large assortment of

Fine Ruled Foolscap PAPER,
Do. unruled do. ditto,
Com. ruled do. ditto, at $1 50 pr. rm.
Fine ruled Letter ditto,
Large size Wrapping ditto,
Com. size do. ditto,
Also, Post Office Wrapping ditto,

All is offered low;—the Subscriber having been appointed agent of Messrs. G. & D. Mosteller, of Lincolnton, will keep a supply of the above on hand.—Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call.

A. W. STEEL.

January 25, 1840. 82-2m

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevalher's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY. Those now on hand by different makers, and from the best manufacturers in New York, will be sold ten per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, of the same class and workmanship, in this market. Orders will be executed for Piano Fortes from any manufactory of this country, or Germany, and they will be furnished at the lowest New York prices, adding the expense of transportation. All instruments ordered or furnished through this agency are selected at New York, by approved Professors of Music, are opened after their arrival here, tried and approved by competent Pianists, before they are offered for sale, and are re-packed without additional charge, in the best manner for safe conveyance to any part of the country. All those furnished from manufacturers in this country, are warranted by the makers.

The extensive call for Piano Fortes, which has been made for two years past, through the music department of the Seminary, and the frequent imposition of inferior instruments often at extravagant prices, through the private interest or ignorance of the venders, has led to the establishment of this Agency. To meet the convenience of purchasers, arrangements have also been made to receive in payment good negotiable notes at four months, payable at the Cape Fear Bank. This arrangement often saves to the purchaser ten per cent. in the difference of exchange, besides all the risk of damages in the transportation, and the certainty of having an instrument delivered here, approved and in good order. Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1839. 74-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted.
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Ermanets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambrics, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plastering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers.
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

November 5, 1839. 70tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Sattinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Lane, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambrics, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taglioni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10 1-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linnen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambs-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop American and English Blister, German, and Cast Steel, Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

November 25, 1839. 73-tf.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

For Sale,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.
12 ditto Roman Cement and Water Lime,
6 tons Calcined Plaster, in casks,
6 casks Rotten Plaster, for Manure,
50,000 Brick,
200 bushels Hair for Plastering,
5000 Laths,—all of which I will sell low for Cash. Call on the subscriber, three doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

J. E. PATTERSON.

February 25, 1840. 86-6w

☞ I am also prepared to do any job of Brick Work or Plastering, at the shortest notice.

J. E. P.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW

Auction and Commission Store,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarborough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Trimbat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 2tf

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

PUPILS are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

The Academic year commenced on the 11th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals,	50	cents.

November 23, 1839. 75-tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

November 20, 1839. 72tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE

AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility. Destroyed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

M. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-cow1Y

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*f*

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken safely FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by CATHARTIC effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st. Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL deGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated Embrocation for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from those diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country no trums and lotions, and liniments and "infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,
No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.

To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*
New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adjuvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.
New York, August 1st, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.

February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. These painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

PETER'S'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared to the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.